VOL. 17.

September, 1860.

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

to be held at the Court House in Clinton, the 3d Monday of

SAMPSON COUNTY - IN EQUITY-Spring Term, 1861.

he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY. In Equity—Spring Term, 1861.

Matilda Barden, Julia A Peterson, John R. Beaman in the right of Sir William Peterson and Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, by his Guardian, Thomas I. Faison, Arabella Pe-

terson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Bea-man, and Julia Sikes, Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their

Guardian, John T. Moulton, against John C. Peterson, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and the heirs at law of Dixon

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, John C. Peterson, Robert

Equity, at office in Chinton, on the Common Monday of September, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

Wanted.

well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

C. T. STEVENS. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y\*

Rewards.

any one having stolen her. HENRY N Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf.

\$150 REWARD!

f Sampson county.

Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes

r for her delivery to the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will

JERE, J. KING.

be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of

any person harboring said negro.

suitable for the Southern market.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do

[July 12, 1860-46-1y\*

March 12th, 1861.

L. A. POWELL.

Peterson, dec'd,
PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND, FOR PARTITION.

Petition for sale of Land

for partition.

American Independence. J. R. BEAMAN
April 4th, 1861 [Pr. adv. \$5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Enoch B. Carr and wife Louisa. George Hobbs, Fanny Hobbs

and Susan C. Carr, James C. Carr, George W. Carr, Thomas

Carr, and Amsey Carr, by their guardian Benajah G. Carr,

in higher English,...
in Languages and higher Mathematics

### Professional and Business Cards.

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE, FULLER & LAWRENCE, DISTILLERS AND RECEIVERS OF TURPENTINE,
SPIRITS AND ROSIN.
WE HAVE WHARVES AND SHEDS convenient to the W. C. & R. R. R., the W. & W. R. R. and to the Boats running on the Cape Fear River. We will sell in this market or forward to other markets Naval Stores consigned our care.
Orders for Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c., filled on favorable

terms.

OFFICE No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C. April 11, 1861.

CHARLES W. HAWES,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him. March 21, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART, RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero' A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge o the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make. Office third door South of Griswold's Hetel.

Dec. 20, 1860. CLARK & TURLINGTON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. ALDERMAN.

Office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.

Т. Н. МсКОУ & СО., CAROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. H. ALLEN,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or April 23d, 1860.

R. C. JOHNSON, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully so-licited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all or-ders entrusted to his care. April 26th, 1860

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860 .- 158 & 29.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM, ALEX. OLDHAM. WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

## EBENCH'S HOTEL,

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the N. B.-Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

WALKER MEARES DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner

Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

C. POLVOGT, PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar

icle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

TASPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all othas engaged in the Turpentine business.

Ar Office opposite No. 47, North Water street. EDWIN A. KEITH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents pe bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN, MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, RETER TO JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

JOHN MCLAURIN

0et. 7th, 1859. THOMAS W. PLAYER, THOMAS WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 20, 1860-4-1v EDWARD MCPHERSON

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C ALFRED ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perlumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Control of Property of Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming.

JOSEPH L. KEEN, ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line iness. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, LASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE

BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
May 20—37-1y. 4p Stills at the shortest notice W. H. McRARY & CO., 10MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

street, Wilmington, N. C. REFERENCES : H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, PRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

teed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certificates, but my work will recommend itself.

Any one wanting anything in my line of business will do well to address the subscriber at Magnolia, N. C.

REFERS TO—P. Murphy, W. K. Cromartie, L. G. Bass, and James Murphy, Esqrs.

J. A. PARKER.

March 14th, 1861.

39-3m\* Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BALLEY, PROPRIETORS,

Rew Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over
ral; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill

Work generally. All work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;

"Snow White Zinc;
"White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Fatent Dryers, &c.
sale and retail, by
Feb. 16. Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

Novemberl 1th, 1869—11-1y.

# Wilmington Iournal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1861.

For Sale and to Let.

IMPORTANT TRUSTEE'S SALE. S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. DY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Jonas Smith, for the purposes therein specified. I shall proceed on the 2d day of May next, at the residence of the said Jonas smith, in the county of Duplin, to sell to the highest bidder, all the property mentioned in said Deed, consisting of SEVERAL LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, STOCK PROVISIONS and mentioned stricks. STOCK, PROVISIONS, and many other articles too numerous to mertion. Terms made known on day of sale.

HARPER WILLIAMS, Trustee.

April 9th, 1861. 182-1t-33-2t VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.

March 16. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1861

AVID LEE brung into Court a paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Curtis Lee, deceased, and Ivy Lee caveats the same, and by permission of the Court he is permitted to be heard upon an issue of It appearing to the Court that John Lee is a non-resident of this State; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, not fying the said John Lee to be and appear at the next term of this Court,

May next, to answer, plead or demur, &c.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office,
the 3d Monday in February, 1861, and eighty-fifth year of
American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk. I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION on Topsail Sound, 21 miles from Wilmington, containing 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the best facilities for procuring mud for manuring of any plantation on the Sound. There are all necessary buildings on the premises. Also, my STOCK, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN AND FODDER, PLANTATION TOOLS, BOATS AND SEINS. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on the subscriber soon. Terms made easy. D. J. NIXON.

P. S.—If any person in the Southern Confederate States has a plantation that he wishes to exchange for the above, he would do well to call on me soon.

LANDS FOR SALE. Amsey Hobbs.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendant, Amsey Hobbs, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

De excelled in the State. Having more laid than use country of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken pro confesso will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them

answer or demur to the same, it was and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E. 30-6w-pr. adv. \$7 30 immediately.

The above property will be offered for sale at public auction, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of April Supe rior Court, in a body or in tracts, to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

J. A. ROBESON. Terms at sale.

J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1861.

27-tf

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

TEMPLE & BRO., Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

Peterson, are non-residents of this 8 ate, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken "pro confesso," and heard ex parts as to them

Witness 1. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamn will be taken "pro confesso," and heard ex parts as to them Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken "pro confesso," and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf
ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

> THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the applic the public.
>
> This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.

I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FITY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her.

Williamston N. C. Fab. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf. being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and couse quently all loss of power from such escape of water i This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ teet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is

suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, ELLIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout bunt, weighs about 190 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 6 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. R. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.—Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleas As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual County and the right of the right to purchase Wheels individual County and the right to the right to purchase Wheels individual County and the right to the right to purchase Wheels individual County and the right to the right to purchase Wheels individual County and the right to the right to purchase Wheels individual County and the right to the right to purchase Wheels individual County and the right to the

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, ty or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Nessrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty-dollars for each, or one hundred and fifty for all of them.

BARDEN & PETERSON. The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seeing performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.

other wheels. JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. W. TATOM.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

AVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge. MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.

OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best

May be loude, we have the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. PLOUGHS of all descriptions, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 10‡, 11, 11‡, 12, 14, 16, 18, 50, 55, 60, 76 and 80; Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F, Hand and Garden Ploughs, Canal Barrows, Pitch Forks, Grindstones; Turpentine and other Axes; Shovels, Spades; Field, Rice and Grubbing Hoes; Castings, &c., &c., all stamped with the name of the best makers, and for sale at extravagantly low prices. ossible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience o her guest in her power. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit
MARY S. McCALEB. December 11, 1860 .- dtf. GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

HAVING been engaged in Mill building for the most of the time for the last twelve years, I have invented a extravagantly low prices, at WATER WHEEL which is durable, and at the same time simple in its construction, and capable of doing more work, with less water, than any other Wheel now in use. It is suited to Grist, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and any other machinery that may be attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every any who have witnessed its performance and is suited to approximate the commands the same statement.

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment No. 5, Market st.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA,

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Discuss, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surger.

attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every one who has witnessed its performance, and is suited to any location, high or low head of water, and will grind from six to twenty bushels of corn per hour, without any gearing or belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and yet so cheap as to place it within the reach of every one who can have a Mill of any kind.

I am now prepared to furnish Wheels and put them in operation, and fill orders in my line of business.

I put up Grist Mills to clean the grain of all dirt, trash and chaft, and grind nothing but the grain—Saw Mills, straight and circular saws on the most improved plans—Cotton Gins, with an improved gearing that is simple, durable, and works with more ease than any now in use; and all other machinery that may be wanted.

All work put up durable and in a neat style, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certifications of the machinery of the long of the same and the same a MEDICAL ADVICE given g.s...,
YALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhosa, and other
Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage
acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

30-6m

ALFRED SMITH.

March 14th, 1861.

General Notices.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ganton will be eleven miles, where ample arrangements will be found to convey passengers to the place. The regulation respecting return tickets on the different Rail Roads will, it is presumed, be observed as heretofore.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.

Wilmington, N. C., April 8, 1861.

180-1t—32 tm

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Han- lar's tax more. over, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same.

U. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.

W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff. LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno.

F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 59, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for Any person finding the above notes and papers, v Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.

OWEN FENNELL.

March 19th, 1861

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as high spinor as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroe put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings.

BARDEN & PETERSON. B. C. BARDEN

NOTICE. LL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned A against trespassing upon any of my lands in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, forced against any person or persons trespassing in the above or any other ways whatsoever.

ELISHA J. ANDERS. PLOUGH FACTORY.

R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles for entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS: COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used in men and money. Thus upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or fence of our border thousands of the chivalrous sons of County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C. Jan 24th, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership THE UNDERSIGNED nave entered into containing and in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of human and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the cash prices will be paid. ash prices will be paid. They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; " dry assorted : Spanish Brown; Venetian Red: Linseed Oil:

Lard Oil; Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

5-tf Druggist & Chemist wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2-5-tf

Treachery, stupidity and vacillation have marked the course of the present Administration ever since it came into power. The steps it has taken recently have increased our disgust and contempt. The knowledge we have gained of the character of the creature whose ignorance and vulgarity disgrace the chair once filled by the most august of men, has served us in good stead. eing all that it requires for the performance of any amount | read him in his inaugural, and the ac's he has committed since the appearance of that enigmatical paper have given us a clearer idea of the choice of a party of fanatics. We have made a fine use of his characteristic meanness and cunning. We have not been imposed

are growing impatient under the delay. It is time the and disconsolate manner. matter were decided. We are sick of the subject, of Sumter. The man who sneaked into Washington has will be swept out of doors, and Mr. Abraham, Mrs. demand must be made upon the soldier. We would not White House, and laugh consumedly at the "Submis presume to dictate to those who have the management of affairs. They have shown admirable discretion, and all the fat, sleek Republicans who have been feasted at we cannot praise too highly their foresight, zeal and en- the first and second tables. What snarling, snapping

ports borne by persons whose coming is an insult?

We know the intention of our enemy. We have taken advantage of his enforced delay. Braver and better soldiers than now occupy our fortifications and the submissionists from the Berder slave State prostrate

Consulsings, starveing postomees, tide-waiters places, marshalships, and the like.

Would it not be a pleasant sight to be present when the submissionists from the Berder slave State prostrate

Mrs. Burke, the famous apple and peanut woman in the rotunda, is in danger of being removed. Yesterday she was interrupted by one of her sex and country, who deports borne by persons whose coming is an insult? ous wrongs, and by the anticipation of greater injustice; our arms are made strong by the justness of our cause. With implicit reliance on the God of Battles, we go forth to meet the deadly foe. Let the strife begin-we have no fear of the issue .- Charleston Courier.

THE ZOUAVES OF THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE SOUTH. -This regiment is composed, so far, of 630 men, the majority of whom have all seen active in the war of France-many of them with distinction and honor .-They are daily increasing, baving added to their ranks some fifty men in two hours yesterday. The organization of this body of men in this city originated about two months ago, with Major Gustave Coppens, a graduate of the Marine School of France, and a gentleman well known in this city for his bravery and soldierly qualities. Night after night during the week for the last two months, these men were drilled, their commander holding out to them the seeming power that alone inspired them, active service. With this view ever foremast, ne enjoined upon each man to say as litstreet parade, holding the organization in readiness sole acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, He is the event of this State requiring additional forces in a moment of emergency, these Zouaves were to offer their services. Their commander seeing ditional forces in a moment of emergency, these Zouaves were to offer their services. Their commander seeing the progress of affairs in the country, proceeded last the progress of affairs in the country, proceeded last week to Montgomery and there got an audience with the President and Secretary of War. The result was shares, in lieu of certificate No. 65, issued to David George, Rr., which has been lost or mislaid.

ALFRED SMITH.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The dwelling of Dr. John Kinyowa, in Yadkin county, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult., and five no the night of the 27th ult., and five no the night of the 27th ult., and five no the night of the 27th ult., and five no the night of the 27th ult., and secretary destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult., and five no the night of the 27th ult., an tle as possible about the organization, and even had no Southern Confederacy, they being nearly a regiment.—
Thus, in brief, is the history and origin of the Zouaves—a feature of the army on this continent never before THE SUPPLY MILL, Branswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, vis: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florids to Baltimore, or else JNO. MERCER.

JNO. MERCER.

17-17

Thus, in brief, is the history and origin of the Zouaves—a feature of the army on this continent never before known. So far, we are informed this is the first body of men of the Southern regular army, and to Louisiana is this honor, and to these brave men, who have made Louisiana their adopted home, the greater honor.

N. O. Delta.

This question is repeatedly asked by the watchers and waiters. The following, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer, furnishes a few answers. What is true THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Morganton, N. C., at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday the 8th day of May ne: t.

I am authorized to say that the nearest point of approach of the North Carolina Western Extens on Bail Road to Morganton, will be sleven will be sle Some people say, "granting that the North mal-treats us, how will secession mend matters?" We an-

NO. 34.

1. It will save to Virginia \$3,500,000 per annum. now paid in tariffs to the government of our enemies, to help in furnishing them with the means for our destruction; which sum, if transferred by secession to the Southern Confederacy, would make a total difference of \$7,000,000 per annum in favor of our natural friends, and would be enough to defend Virginia without a dol-

to their own State, and of twice or thrice as many aspirants for office.

3. It will exempt us from the government of our enemies. Some object: "you secede because threatened with exclusion from the Territories; whereas secession fixes that exclusion forever." We reply—this is not our only right. Stripped of this by oppression, we cast off receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not the oppressor's yoke, even at the cost of leaving this right behind forever, in order to escape the loss of all the Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF.

FICE, or eturning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's are robbed there of our purse. We break down the door that is barred to detain us, and come out without our purse; in order to save [not purse, but] clothing, jewels, watch, life, honor. For they who took one, will surely grasp all.

4. It will stop the "under-ground railroad." Some say " secession brings Canada down to the Ohio river." We say Canada is practically there now. Who can re-take a fugitive from Obio?" But meantime, the Ohio man has the pretext for meddlesomeness, and the liberty for entering our State unquestioned, in his claim of common citizenship. Secession will take both away. 5. It will ensure us against the horrors of civil war. Now, the wolf pauses, hesitating between his thirst for blood, and fear of his victim's strength. Let Virginia throw all her might and glory on the side of the South; and the wolf will decide by his cowardice, and slink fi

6. Otherwise, war will surely come. So threaten the Northern papers, pulpits, Senators and President. It picking up and carting off lightwood. or any other kind of wood, feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be en Then, Virginia must elect, either to stand idly while her natural allies are crushed, that her turn may come last, or to "fight in the Union." If she chooses the last,

First. She must pay one war tax to enable her enemies to cut her throat; and then tax herself with a second war tax, to enable her to protect her own throat. Second. She must fight under the charge of treason against the Federal Government, whose existence she acknowledges, and yet resists; and with a halter awaiting every patriot who is captured.

Third. She forfeits the gallant support of her natural friends of the South, who, if she threw in her lot with them, would aid to defend her, and lighten her burdens 7. Should war come, secession would raily to the de-

the South, whose veins are full of Virginia blood, and be fenced in by her stalwart and generous offspring. 9. Secession will prevent the emigration of tens of thousands of slaveholders, Virginia's most enlightened and energetic sons, and of hundreds of thousands of

slaves, a sensitive property, which will utterly refuse to abide the treacheries of a Black Republican rule. The labor of a State is the wealth of the State. 10. Secession will thus avoid the throwing of the burden of our State debt of \$36,000,000 upon the nonslaveholders and the Western counties; a weight which

would grind the people into poverty, and the State into repudiation. 11. Secession will make Virginia the "Empire State of the South," and fix the New York of the new empire on the Chesapeake waters.

12. Secession places us in our natural alliance, along side of those who have a common interest and a common blood, instead of leaving us in abhorrent, unnatural, dishonorable and criminal conspiracy, with our natural assailants and revilers, against the kindred people and rights of the South. The heart of Virginia cries out to

13. Secession offers the best hope for restoring a just and equal union; by giving to disunion (now inevitable) strength which will compel the North to respect it, and its astonishing bulk, must have caused a degree of agony will create a necessity powerful enough to persuade them to restore Union on moral, liberal terms.

Here are a "baker's dozen," of good reasons why Virginia should secede at once. Let the people read ponder and urge their legislators to the act. From the Richmond Examiner

Sour Grapes. We learn that the Submissionists of the Border slave States are getting exceedingly unhappy and wolfishly hungry at the tardiness of Lincoln in throwing them a few scraps and crumbs, from that abundant table at upon by one of his false avowals. Satisfied that he in- which he has been feeding his flock of Black Republitended to perpetrate the folly of coercion, we have pre-pared ourselves to meet force with force. The signs of the times are obvious to the most dull-eyed and cold-blooded, and the wisdom of the course our military au-blooded, and the wisdom of the course our military au-blooded with the course our military au-blooded. Abolitionist dog like old Giddings, or Burlingame, or would otherwise soon have caused its death. Let this case encourage parents who have children similary afflictthorities have pursued have been abundantly justified. mouth, the Submissionists lick their chops, with any ed, to bring them to this skilful operator, who will read-We are prepared to apply the last argument. We thing but cheerful aspects, and whine in a most dismal

None of the good offices, it seems, are to be given to evacuation. It is manifest that Lincoln has shifted the the poor Submissionists. If there are any tough, marresponsibility he assumed with such an air of clownish rowless bones, bits of gristle, or fragments of crust left ance of their ill. solemnity to the shoulders of the Commandant of Fort by the hungry "carpet bag" herd from the West, they quailed at the curses and threats of the party that raised Abraham, together with Master Bob, and the younger hin to the dignity he has made contemptible, and the children, will look through one of the windows of the ergy. But has not the time arrived when the next step should be taken? Shall we submit any longer to the over such refuse "spoils" as watchmen's places, lean annoyance of impertinent and stupid messages and re- consulships, starveling postoffices, tide-waiters' places,

taken advantage of his enforced delay. Braver and better soldiers than now occupy our fortifications, and that are ready to march at the blast of the bugle, never drew a sword, or pulled a trigger. The spirit of our people is fairly aroused. The brothers of those who won imperishable glory on the plains of Mexico are at the guns. Our hearts are fired by the remembrance of grievons wrongs, and by the anticipation of greater injustice; the submissionists from the Border slave State prostrate the submissionists from the Border slave State prostrate the submissionists from the Border slave State prostrate the submissionists are held by Chase and to hear these sired to know by what steps Mrs. Burke secured exclusive permission to sell fruit to the Custom House. "By long service to me adopted country," she answered sharping and selling slave States to an Abolition Republic? The evident scorn and contempt in which the submissionists are held by Chase and Lincoln is heen? Me a Wide Awake! St. Patrick health the the submissionists are held by Chase and Lincoln is really refreshing. They give good places to such bold, daring Border slave State Republicans as Blair, Clay and Bates, but they regard the poorest scrap as good enough for timid, shy liking submissionists. If, like Waltsle Lincoln beligness that a program and the frightened office really and the frightened of the sum of the first and the frightened of the first and the firs Walpole, Lincoln believes that every man has his price, you hussy!" and the frightened office seeker did go, and he evidently thinks that the copper coins of his dominions will do for his provincial subjects.

slow in distributing sixpences and pennies among his admirers in the slave States. He is keeping them too long blowing their fingers in the cold, after they have performed their portion of the contract. Their affective woman, whom he claimed as a fingitive claimed as a fingitive claimed as a fingitive claimed as a fingitive claimed. tionate esteem for Lincoln, and their faith in Seward, may stand in moderate amount of neglect and starvation, but even famished Submissionists become dangerous after a while. In the name of humanity, we demand speedy, a free and a fair scramble for all the loose conpers and fragments of loaves and fishes which are to be thrown to the office-seekers in the border slave States. Curiosity is on tiptoe to find out how the "thirty

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1861. It is reliably reported that Secretary Chase is to be ppointed to the Supreme Coart. Mr. Cameron is to ics at the Warrington Navy Yard have become dissatbe transferred to the Treasury Department. Mr. J. M. issied on account of the non-payment of their wages.

Botts will probably take the War Department.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, car, under any gracumstances, be admitted.

DEPOSITION OF SAM HOUSTON .- The circumstances attending the deposition of Sam Houston as Governor of Texas, were quite dramatic, and in some respects ludicrous and comical. The Convention of Texas, called by the loud voice of the people against the denunciations and opposition of Governor Houston, having passed the act of secession, and accepted and ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, prescribed a form of oath to be taken by all the State officers. This oath included a renunciation of all allegiance to all foreign powers, and especially to the government of the United States, and a declaration of fidelity to the Constitution of the Confederate States. When the oath was proposed to Governor Houston, he peremptorily refused to take it; whereupon the Convention declared the office of Governor vacant, and Lieutenant-Governor Clark, under the Constitution, having taken the prescribed oath, succeeded to the office. Gov. Clark was not slow in entering upon the Gubernatorial functions, and proceeding to the Governor's office, assumed the chair and entered upon the duties of the office. By-and-by, the deposed Governor came hobbling to his office-old Sam's San Jacinto would have broken out afresh, as it always does on occasions of political trial. Perceiving Governor Clark occupying the chair, Old Sam addressed him: "Well, Governor Clark," giving great emphasis to

the title, "you are an early riser."
"Yes, General," replied the Governor, with a great stress upon the military title of his predecessor, "I am illustrating the old maxim, 'the early bird gathers the

"Well, Governor Clark, I hope you will find it an essier seat than I have found it."

clearly expressed will of the people of Texas."

The General, having brought a large lunch basket with him, proceeded to put up numerous little articles of private property, and to stow them away very carefully. Catching his foot in a hole in the carpet and stumbling, the General suggested to Gov. Clark that the new Government ought to afford a new carpet for the Governor's office, whereupon the Governor remarked that the Executive of Texas could get along very well

Approaching the washstand, the General called the attention of Gov. Clark to two pieces of soap—one, the Castile soap, was his own private property; and the other, a perfumed article, was the property of the State, and added, "Governor, your hands will require the very frequent use of this cleansing article;" whereupon Gov. Clark, pointing to the washbowl, which was full of very black and dirty water, remarked: "General, I suppose that is the bowl in which you washed your hands before leaving the office.

Having gathered up all his duds, old Sam made a little farewell speech, very much in the style of Cardinal Woolsey, declaring his conviction that, as in the past, the time would soon come when Texas would call him from his retirement, and he hoped Gov. Clark would be able to give as good an account of his stewardship as he could now render. Halting at the door, the General made a profound bow, and with an air of elaborate dignity said, "Good day, Governor Clark." "Good day, General Houston," was the Governor's response. And thus the "Hero of San Jacinto" concluded his political career !-N. O. Delta.

of Boston, for the month en

Ceylon. "Mexico. " Brazil..... Jacksonville..... Pensacola.....

Total for March..... 

HAPPY TRIUMPH OF SURGICAL SKILL .- Dr. J. F. go with those who are "flesh of her flesh and bone of her flesh and her flesh nephew or grandson or brother or sister or cousin in the stone from the bladder of a child 3 years and 5 months old. The stone weighs 503 grains, and is about the size of a small hen's egg. Its surface is generally smooth, save a few angry protuberances on one end, which, with such as we can hardly conceive a child of that tender age capable of enduring. The child's fretfulness from incidental pain showed itself about two years since, and the nucleus from which this inconceivable mass originated must have had its formation either in the fœtus or very soon after birth. The patient is doing remarkably well, is comparatively free from suffering, and seems quite happy in its delivery from a source of inexpressible an-

> The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, of Pitt county, whose parental solicitude for their tortured babe induced them to try the skill of this eminent surgeon; and they ily and unhesitatingly apply the means of speedy relief. And let adults and others who have long groaned and endured a wretched existence from a like cause, resort to the healing fount, add trust in God for quick deliver-

Two other children here await a similar operation, which the parents will doubtless have effected as soon as the present object becomes safe and sound. This fact of skill-not the first by several-should be made known on behalf of the worthy practitioner, as well as for the benefit of suffering humanity. Washington Dispatch

AN IRISH WIDE AWAKE .- The "rush for office" at the Custom House is immense. Some idea may be formed of it by the distant reader, when we say that quickly too .- Boston Courier.

SLAVE RENDERED UP .- The Plainville (O.) Adveriser reports that a slaveholder from Nashville, Tennessee, who had been stopping in that place for some time, woman, whom he claimed as a fugitive slave. The necessary papers were made out, and the parties left on the cars, without meeting with any resistance, or even awakening any display of excitement.

Comptroller of the Southern Treasury. Mr. ALFRED CRUGER, of S. C., is to be the Comptroiler of the Southern Treasury, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. Mr. Cruger, up to a few days since, was a \$1,600 per annum clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office in Washington. He is the brother-in-law of Gen. Jas.

DISSATISFIED .- PENSACOLA, April 9 .- The mechan-

DEATH OF A NOTED PUGILIST.—New York, April 5

—11 P. M.—John Morrissey, the well-known pugilist was seen reconnoitering at the mouth of the Mississippi died to-day of putrid sore throat.

War Steamer at the Mouth of the Mississippi was seen reconnoitering at the mouth of the Mississippi on Monday night. on Monday night, and or susages it . wall rol a

"I'll try to make it so, General, by conforming to the

without a carpet.

Boston Ice Trade.—The export of ice from the port

## SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

A meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of New Hanover county will be held at Thalian Hall, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY, April 23d, 1861, for the purpose of forming a Southern Rights organization for the county, and also for the appointment of delegates to the Southern Rights Mass Convention. to be held at Charlotte on the 20th day of May next. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday. President Lincoln having made a formal call upon North Carolina for two regiments to assist in coercing the "Confederate States," and Governor Ellis having positively refused to respond to this call. as of course any North Carolinian would have done under the same circumstances, the issue is now actually made between North Carolina and the administration at Washington and she, too, may at any time become the subject entering or leaving this port, but we could not obtain of coercion. Under these circumstances it behooves her authorities and her people to see that the forts erected within her limits and intended for her protection, be not turned against herself or used as instruments in her sub jugation. As a defensive measure these forts are now held in the name of the State of North Carolina, and still open. will be so held while this issue is pending, and until the position of North Carolina is definitely fixed. How that position ought to be taken, we have no doubt, and now we have none either as to how it will be taken. Her of War. North Carolina is called upon for her quota place is with the South. But in the meantime, while to assist in the subjugation of her sister States of the she is deciding her course, she must not do so under the South. The reply of Governor Ellis is precisely what menance of Federal guns upon Federal fortresses. While it ought to be. So is that of the Governor of Ken North Carolina remains in the Union, there will be no tucky. Governor Hicks of Maryland responds to the North Carolina remains in the Union, there will be no call for troops to be used against the South. Will quested to act as Secretary.

On taking the Chair Col. Howard in a few eloquent reconservation of property, provided that occupancy is Maryland respond to Governor Hicks? permitted to be peaceful, but if our fellow citizens ocbe sustained against all comers and by all means.

Fort Macon, at Beaufort Harbor, we understand, was taken possession of some days since, and that forces are organizations of "exempts," one for that part of the

munity was deeply excited on the subject of the Forts whenever circumstances may require. at the mouth of our harbor, and it was finally decided to occupy them in pursuance of orders. The flag of North Carolina now waves over Johnson and Caswell. It was desirable that the action of our community should be as quietly taken as possible, and therefore no reference was made to the matter in yesterday's or Monday's issue of the town papers, nor did any dispatches go off on the subject-none, at least, to the North.

As, however, the matter has got into the Charleston former commander at Charleston, but who has been stay- Chisolm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Col. James Chesnut, jr., South. former commander at Charleston, but who has been staying here during the winter on furlough, posted off from Capt. Arthur M. Manigault, Hon. W. Porcher Miles, with joy and acciamation the result of the late achievement coln administration all that had been done, and no doubt all that it is proposed to do, so far as he could ascertain it, we feel that there is no longer any reason for further reticence on our part. It was only after Col. G. left that the fact of his indicated intention became known.

We are no advocates of anything contrary to law, especially in the case of a gentleman as far advanced in life as Col. Gardner, but this we do say, that if this be so, and if Col. Gardner's ideas of his duty to his Government, dictate to him to pursue this course, then his mediately. residence here, and his intercourse with our people, must become mutually undesirable, and ought not to be prolonged. The committee of safety are prudent and discreet men, and we commend this matter to their atten-

Let us now say to our people in all sections of the State this: The young men of Wilmington are in Caswell and Johnson. We will all stand by them to the last. Wilmington now foots the bills. Send on from all parts men, money and provisions, especially men and provisions. This is no time to watch and wait while a Federal fleet is off our coast ready to pounce down upon us. We call upon the Cape Fear section and all other sections. We see that old Mecklenburg in a recent meeting makes a tender. Come along.

All eyes are now fixed upon North Carolina and Virginia. Will they submit to the coercion of Abraham Lincoln? Can they do it? We say that they neither will nor can.

We await intelligence from Richmond with breathless interest. Virginia holds a high trust. May she worthily discharge it.

We would now take occasion to seriously warn the people of the North that if they calculate upon the people of the South being paralized by intestine divisions they will act upon a most mistaken notion. We will all be as one man when the day of trial comes. Those who held on strongest to the Union will equally resent the low, to serve as in antry or riflemen, for a period of three imputation of submissionism. Shoulder to shoulder we must all stand, and we will stand, and we cannot be conquered or coerced.

Confederate and Palmetto Flags.

The Barque Charles Smith, Capt. Gilbert, owned by Messrs. Harriss & Howell of this town, has the flag of the Confederate States flying at her mast-head to-day where we trust it will always waive.

The Schr. Sarah Bruen, Capt. Douglas, has also displayed the Palmetto flag. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Dollner & Potter, of New York. Capt. Douglas is a native North Carolinian, and wishes to see his old State take her position with the Confederate States, and leave the old rotten hulk presided over by Abraham Lincoln and his myrmidons.

The Raleigh Banner refers to our having been in that city last week, and that we came and went unmolested. We were in Raleigh last week. We remained some hours there passing around as usual and speaking to acquaintances as formerly, and certainly without the slightest interruption or incivility. We heard different versions of recent occurrences at the State Capital, but we forbear repeating them, as we do not wish to do or say anything to revive the feelings of irritation which appear to be subsiding there. We pre- the fleet. The Isabel will return to this city. sume that the different accounts given to us were more or less colored by the different feelings of those giving them, and this without any disposition to deceive.

The Favetteville Observer may talk about jokes as much as it pleases, but the foundation for our statement of the gist of Seward's reply to the Southern Commissioners is the conversation of the Commissioners themselves as reported to us by a reliable party, who felt no hesitation in repeating it as it was not at all confidential. The prompt issuing of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men confirms the opinion of the Commissioners, and shows the correctness of their interpretation of Mr. Seward's language. or was blockading the port, is a matter of speculation.

The Republican papers from the North indicate serious fears for Washington City which, they say is the weakest point of their dominion. There may be some weakest point of their dominion. There may be some Ruins Inside.—Bolles, the enterprising photographist, thing more in this than mere apprehension. It is quite gained admission to Fort Sumter early on the morning possible that Mr. Lincoln may feel called upon to make as rapid and secret a flight from Washington as he made to that city. It is certain that he cannot expect to endeavor to enforce his authority against the consent of the people of the seven Confederated States, without retaliation on their part.

Wilmingtou is a unit! We know no party but the party of the South! We bury past contests and their recollections. We cease to quarrel over names .-This is the main point of the State—the first to receive Lincoln's attentions. We all, no matter where born, north or south, in Europe or America, will meet the issue as best we may. Men of the State! sustain us. and sustain also our brethren at Beaufort Harbor. We must not fail! Now is the time to come forward.

We have floating on our flag staff a beautiful flag of the Confederate States, ordered by us from Charleston, through Messrs. Kahnweiler & Brothers .-We state this latter fact for the information of those

so we judge from the following clipped from the Charleston Courier of yesterday :-

The Fleet.-It is about time that these vessels of war off our harbor were accounted for. Inquiry is becoming rife concerning their business, and rumors were abroad yesterday that liberties had been taken with ships any authenticated instance, and we hope we shall not. Capt. Williams, of the British ship Mary Crocker, now outside the Bar, reached this city yesterday in his yawl boat, and he informs us that he went on board one blockaded, when they informed him that the port was

Events crowd upon us fast. Lincoln follows up his proclamation with his demand for troops as rapidly as the telegraph can bear the despatches of his Secretary

At a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at the Town cupying these forts in the name of the State, are attack- Hall, of a large number of citizens of Wilmington who ed by any force, no matter from what quarter, they must are exempt from military service. Col. John McRae

was called to the chair, and A. A. Brown, secretary. After discussion, it was resolved to form two military town north, and one for that part of the town south, of On Monday and yesterday (Tuesday) our whole com- Market street, to be called into active service in the town

> Passengers from Charleston report that a federal fleet is outside of the Bar blockading that port. They report that the Steamer Carolina, from Florida, with passen-

> Also that the Isabel with Anderson and his men on board had not yet been permitted to sail for New York. AIDS TO GEN. BEAUREGARD .- The following is a list

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN .- The Board of Directors Carolina. of the Bank of Charleston have unanimously agreed to to convene the Legislature, so that a Convention of the take \$200,000 of the Confederate Loan. The Bank of Chester, S. C., will take \$50,000.

GUNS FOR NORTH CAROLINA .- We understand (says the Charleston Mercury) that several heavy guns will be spared to North Carolina, in obedience to the request of Governor Ellis. They will be forwarded im-

Seven guns were fired at Greenville, Pitt County, on first hearing of the capture of Fort Sumter, and seven more on receiving a confirmation of that news through the mail. The feeling there is very strong.

We have heretofore neglected to acknowledge the receipt of a vessel in the shape of a segar, labelled Old Rye," from Mr. Lane, on Second street, under City Hotel. We have not tried its contents-but have no doubt Mr. Lane has plenty more of the same sort left, and that it is as represented, pure "Old Rye."

The Associate of the Journal returns his thanks for the present of a jar of "Pure Cream," from Dr. Thos. B. Carr, of this place. Dr. C. we believe has a dairy of some note, and can furnish our citizens at short notice with pure cream or fresh milk.

DEBow's REVIEW.-We have this standard work for April. It is fully equal to any of those which have preceded it and contains many able articles which derive especial interest from the peculiar position of the country at the present time.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The following is the form of the call made upon the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department to-day: Congress for calling out the militia "to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections, repel invasions," &c., approved Feb. 20, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table bemonths, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers, to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under ly over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physi-cal strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as fol-

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee-two regi-

Pennsylvania—sixteen regiments.

New York—seventeen regiments. Ohio—thirteen regiments

New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri-four regiments each nenus each. Hinois and Indiana—six regiments each.

Virginia -three regiments. It is ordered that each regiment shall consist, in the a gregate, officers and men, of seven hundred and eighty. The total thus to be called out is seventy-three thousand hree hundred and ninety-one. The remainder to constitute the seventy-five thousand, under the President's proc-lamation, will be composed of troops of the District of Co-

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS COMMAND. -The steamship Isabel left this barbor yesterday morning, and went outside the Bar, near the transport steamship Baltic, to which vessel Major Anderson and his troops were transferred, the Baltic leaving in the afternoon for New York, at which time she swas saluted by Charleston Mercury, 16th inst.

STEAMER CAROLINA FIRED ON AND CHASED BY A U. S. VESSEL.-While on the steamer returning from Fort Sumter to Charleston on Saturday evening we heard some four or five heavy guns and saw the smoke at a great distance, in the direction of Stono Inlet. No one at the time could account for the firing. Some supposed that some of the outer batteries had fired a We learned yesterday on the cars, while coming from Charleston, that the steamer Carolina, running between this port and Charleston, was fired on by one of the small steamers of the fleet and chased. The Carolina ran into a cove, where she waited the tide to enable her to come to Charleston through the Wappoo Cut. Whether the fleet intended to take the steamer to obtain her pilot to take their ships into Charleston,

Savannah News, 15th inst. Interior of Fort Sumter .- Stereoscopic Views of the after the surrender, and photographed the scene inside from five different points of view. As the work of renovation began soon afterwards, of course his pictures present the only true representation of the condition of the Fort when surrendered. One of his views includes that splendid company, the Palmetto Guards. The pictures were taken by the accomplished artist, Mr. A. A.

Pelot.—Mercury.

Carolina City, N. C., April 14th, 1861.

MESSES. Editions: This afternoon, exactly at 3 o'clock, the steamer Cora landed at Fort Macon with a large number of the citizens of Beaufort and Morehead City, and the cadets of the A. M. Institute, all under command of Col. Pender, a gallant son of old Edgecombe.

In view of the recent news from the Section 1. For the Journal.

In view of the recent news from the South, we deemed it our duty and our interest to take possession of the Fort be-fore a Federal garrison shou'd be placed in it by the treach-erous head of affairs at Washington; and we did seize it, and it is now in possession of North Carolinians, for whose defence only it was originally intended.

Sergeant Alexander, the only person we found in charge, cted very gentlemanly, and offered no resistance, but said that he regretted the necessity we felt ourselves under; said he had been in the U. S. Army thirty years; was a nativewas quite friendly to the Union a few weeks

We state this latter fact for the information of those who wish to obtain similar flags. There are seven stars there now, but there is room for more, and they are common there now, but there is room for more, and they are common there is room for more, and they are common there is room for more, and they are common there is room for more, and they are common there is room for more, and they are common they are common the state is room for the since, but the Union as few weeks since, but the Unionists now are disappearing like the leaves from the trees in Autumn. The little son of a prominent gentleman in Morehead, who has been "hoping against hope" for the Union, till recently, exclaimed, with a flash of the eye, as the steamer left the wharf for the Fort, "Well, we've got Pa right at last?"

And there is no doubt but the whole State is now right, if her voice could be heard.

For the Journal.

SMITHVILLE, April 16th, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS: I herewith transmit you a report of the proceedings of a Southern Rights meeting, held in the Court House in Smithville last night. At the same time, 1 deem it proper to state to you that the meeting was large, composed of individuals from all parts of the county, without any distinction of party, and was of the most enthusiastic description. I deem the meeting to have been a very important one, as showing the state of public feeling here, of the vessels of war outside and inquired if the port was and the great change which has taken place in the public mind since last election. We are ready in Old Brunswick to do our duty in favor of Southern Rights, and to roll up a big majority when the question of secession is again put before the people. We don't expect to send any troops from this county to help fill up Abe Lincoln's requisition for seventy-five thousand men. Of that let him rest assured. Very respectfully.

> SMITHVILLE, April 15th, 1861. Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of Brunswick county, without distinction of party, met at the Court House in this place, this evening, when Col. Henry N. Howard was unanimously called to the Chair, and Dr W G. Curtis re-

marks, explained the object of the meeting to be the election of delegates to represent Brunswick county in the Convenion to be held in Charlotte on the 20th of May.

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Dr. John H. Hill, Joseph Green, and Dr. S. D. Thurston, was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the

During the retirement of these gentlemen, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Robert Strange and Geo. Davis, Esqrs. The speeches of both these gentlemen were most ective, and were received with great enthusiasm by their auditors They exhorted their fellow citizens to throw aside party lines, which have always been drawn so closely in Brunswick county, and to stand as they then did upon the common platform of Southern Rights. And the people as with one voice responded, "we will do it." After these gentlemen had fini-hed speaking, the Commit-

tee on resolutions, through their Chairman, Dr. John H. Hill, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by WHEREAS, The Legi-lature of this State has declared b gers had been turned back and landed her passengers at an almost unanimous voice, that North Carolina would not submit to an attempt to coerce the Confederate States, and whereas, an attempt at coercion has recently been made at Charleston, which has been gloriously and successfully re-

Resolved, That North Carolina, true as she has ever been to her plighted word, should at once separate herself from As, nowever, the matter has got into the Charleston papers, and further, as we now learn, that Col. Gardner, of volunteer aids to Gen. Beauregard: Col. A. B. and cast her destiny with the Contelerate States of the

here for Washington City on yesterday's afternoon train, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Col. Louis T. Wigfall, Gen. A. at Charleston, and we believe we can, with confidence pledge to our brethren at the South, that the flag of the Con eder having indicated a determination to report to the Lin- J. Gonzales, Col. Chas. Alston, jr., Col. S. R. Proctor. ate States which now floats so gloriously from Fort Sumter will, ere long, be seen streaming from the Capital of North Resolved. That we appeal to the Governor of the State.

> p'e may at once be called, to absolve the citizens of the State, from all allegiance to the present Union, and that North Carolina, as her interest and honor demand, may form ed by mail.
>
> 1 will reply more in detail when your "call" is received by mail. one of the Confederate states of the South.
>
> On motion—voted that the Chairman appoint fifty dele gates to represent this County in the Charlotte ' onvention, and that the same delegates be empowered to attend the Convention at Newbern, which precedes by a few days that

LIST OF DELEGATES. Peter Rourk, J. F. Pigot, Joseph Pigot, J. McKinzie, Jessie Lancaster, J. hn Mercer, John S. Brooks, Henry N. Howard, Dr. W. G. Cortis, J. mes Davis, Wm. A. Robbins, Jr., Joseph Green, J. P. Lenon, D. S. Cowan, J. M. Lewis, T. John D. Taylor, John B. Evans, John Biggs, P. Priolea, B. D. Thuston, Wesley Galloway, Joseph Davis, John C. Swain, G. W. Swain, T. C. McIthenney, Wm. Watters, Thomas Cowan, Sr., Abram Otway, R. W. Woodsides, Wm. 1. Mercer, George Smith, B. D. Applewhite, Dr. Thomas ill, Thomas Cowan, Jr., John H. Brooks, D. A. C. Tolson, H. C. Smith, Dr. L. Frink, Geo. E. Knox, S. B. Stanland, Sam'l Frink, Jr., J. Frink, J. B. Gause, P. C. Millikin, D. K. Bennett, D. K. Mints, Henry Gore, W. H. Gore. On metion of Joseph Green, Fac, the Chairman and Sec-retary were added to the list of delegates.

Mr. Charles Allen being loudly called for, responded in a very able and patriotic manner, amid the loud and repeated plause of the meeting On motion of Dr. John H. Hill, it was unanimously voted that this meeting do resolve itself into a permanent Southern Rights Association, to work in all parts of the county to bring about, by all honorable means, complete unanimity of sentiment on the subject of Southern Rights and Southern

ndependence On motion, it was voted that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have presided over the meeting, and that the Wilmington Journal and Herald be requested to publish its proceedings. The meeting then adjourned sine die. H. N. HOWAHD, Chairman.

W. G. CURTIS, Secretary.

From the Rough Notes. Southern Rights Meeting in Greene.
On Tuesday of April Superior Court, a large assembly o the citizens of Greene county convened at the Court House in Fnow Hill; on motion of Abner Rouse. E.q., J. P. Speight was called to the chair, who explained the objec on motion of Thos. L. Vail, Allen Croom was requested

to act as Secretary.

The Chair appainted the following gentlemen to draft resolutions for the deliberation of the meeting: W. J. Rasbury, Thos. L. Vail, Dr. G. W. Ward, Jacob Mercer, R. D. Warren, T. E. Hooker and Maj. Wm. Dixon. During the recess of the committe, the Rev. James Mahoney, was called for, who responded in a short, thrilling speech in favor f immediate secession.

Loud calls for E. A. Thompson, Fsq. Mr. Thompson

arose and in his usual eloquent style, spoke strongly in favor of the Southern Rights' party.

The committee then reported the following Resolutions: WHEREAS, it is proposed to hold a mass meeting at Newbern, on the 25th and 26th inst., for the purpose of organiz

ing more efficiently the Southern Rights party of North Carolina, in this Congressional District, and to take measures to have the same represented in the general and grand convention, which is to assemble at Charlotte on the 20th May, prox.: therefore, lved. That twenty-one delegates be appointed by the

Chair to represent this county in the Mass Meeting at New Resolved, That the Chair also appoint twenty-one dele-

gates to represent this county at Charlotte.

Resolved, That whilst we have heretofore expressed Resolved, That whilst we have heretofore expressed a firm attachment to the Union our fathers formed, and to the Constitution as they interpreted it, we are now convinced from the declaration of the leaders of the party which have taken possession of the Government at Washington that they intend to administer this Government upon principles and according to a construction of the Federal Constitution which is inimical to the dearest rights and most sacred honor of the Southern States, and having as we trust a proper appreciation of both, we feel that we cannot consistently appreciation of both, we feel that we cannot consistent, with their preservation longer remain in a governmen where they are entirely disregarded.

Resolved, That after a proposition for an honorable adjustment has been inaugurated by the mother of States and Statesmen, one of the aggrieved party and every proposal which was in the least degree calculated to grant us our just rights were defeated, and finally by patching up a miserable cheat, and pluuder, and presenting it as a compromise is an insult to our understanding, a reflection upon our patriotism, and perfect mockery of anything like justice from their hands.

hands.

Resolved, That we consider it alike due to the honor and interest of North Carolina, to attach herself to the Southern Confederacy, as the only question for her to decide is, whether she will remain in the old Union and under the Constitution as interpreted by abolitionists or in the Southern Confederacy with the interpretation which the father

Resolved. That the Chair appoint an executive commi

tee of seven for the county.
Which resolutions were unanimously adopted. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Delegates appointed to the mass meeting at Newbern—
viz: R. W. Best, W. H. Edmundson, Lem'l M. Hardy, J. C.
Edwards, Arvil Sugg, I. E. Hooker, Dr. Masters, Jno. Grizzard, Maj. Wm. Dixon, Elias Carr, E. R. Coward, R. D.
Warren, Thomas Hughes, sen., J. R. Murphy, B. F. Moore,
A. J. Rasbery, Richard Dixon, W. A. Brand, W. A. Darden,

warren, Thomas Hugnes, sen., J. R. Murphy, B. F. Moore,
A. J. Rasbery, Richard Dixon, W. A. Brand, W. A. Darden,
jun., J. M. Cox.

Delegates appointed to attend Charlotte the 20th May,
viz: Thos. L. Vail, Geo. W. Lane, Haywood Edmundson,
W. J. Rasbery, Dr. T. T. Holiday, J. T. Freeman, C. H. Albritton, Wm. Canady, Henry Grady, Abner Rouse, John
Turnage, R. A. L. Carr, Thos. H. Sugg, Thos. Q. Dail, Jonathan Dail, Oliver Murphy, Joshua Spright, Jacob Mercer,
Dr. D. G. W. Ward, A. D. Speight, M. J. Edwards.
Executive committee appointed for County, viz: Thos.
L. Vail, J. T. Freeman, T. E. Hooker, Elias Carr, B. F.
Moore, C. H. Harper, R. D. Warren.
On motion of W. J. Rasbery, the Secretary was requested
to prepare a copy of the proceedings and send to the Newbern Progress and Goldsboro Rough Notes, with the request
that other papers favorable copy.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman
and Secretary and their names ordered to be classed in the
list of delegates.

J. P. SPEIGHT, CH'MN.

J. P. SPEIGHT, CH'MN.

A. CROOM, Sec'y. Book for May. It appears to be a very good number. York to look into the workings of the new tariff act.

FROM HAVANA.—New Orleans, April 9th.—Dates from Havana to the 4th instant state that three more ships had sailed for St. Domingo.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington City, April 15.- A. M. By the President of the United States,
A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for som Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past and are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississipi i, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshalls by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and I hereby do call forth the militia in the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of sevral States of the Union, to the aggregate num enty five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuating of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to re-possess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the numest care will be observed consistently with the object tmost care will be observed consistently with the a oresaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or a oresaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property; or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combination aforesaid, to disperse and retire reaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date. Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convens both Houses of Congress. Senators Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the consideration of the constant of day, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at [L s] the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. S. WARD, Secretary of State. Washington, D. C., April 16, 1861-10 P. M. Gov. Hicks has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond to the call and furnish her quota

APRIL 16th, 1861-10:15 P. M. The New York Herald office on yesterday displayed the stars and stripes, and this morning's issue has four leading articles fully endorsing and sustaining the policy

of the Administration. The tollowing are the responses by telegraph of the Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky, to the call

for volunteers: WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington D. C., April 15th, 1861. To John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina: Call made on you by to-night's mail for two regi-

> SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. GOV. ELLIS' REPLY. EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Raleigh, N. C., April 15.

To Hon. Simon Cameron

ments of military for immediate service.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .: Your dispatch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution, and a gross usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina

 Governor of North Carolina. GOV. MAGOFFIN'S REPLY. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15th, 1861.

To the Secretary of War: Your dispatch has been received. In answer, I say emphaticaly that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subjugating her sister southern States. B. MAGOFFIN, (Signed)

Governor of Kentucky. The Secretary of War indicates that independent military companies, volunteering directly to him, will be accepted from these States.

COUNCIL OF STATE. Governor Ellis has called a meeting of the Council of State at the Capitol of the State on Tuesday next, the 23d instant.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 17th, 1861. On yesterday the largest meeting ever held here took place, when resolutions censuring Bayard for placing the State in a false position, and repudiating him for his treachery, were adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 17th, 1861. It is reported, but it has not yet been confirmed, that the Government will call for one hundred and fifty thousand additional troops. Also, that Engineers have defence of the City.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 16th-P. M. The Convention is now in secret session. The Re-

A telegram from Gov. Pickens to Ex-Governor Wise says it is reported that there are eleven vessels off Charleston bar, having stopped the vessels in regular trade. The papers express confidence that Gen. Scott will

The Richmond Whig hauled down the Union flag this morning, and run up the flag of Virginia. FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, April 15th, 1861. The Montgomery Cabinet will wait Lincoln's official

proclamation before action. Gen. Pillow has just arrived here to offer President Davis a division of Tennessee troops. Vice President

Stephens has just arrived. Everybody is delighted with the encouraging news from Virginia. Should Virginia invite President Davis, he will va

cate his seat at Montgomery, and Vice President Stephens will assume the duties of the President, and Mr. Davis will then make Richmond his headquarters within ten days, Beauregard second in command. Gen. Bragg He gave a faithful account of his stewardship, of the can take care of Pensacola. MONTGOMERY, ALA, April 17th, 1861.

out to-day. Perfect confidence exists among the authorities that they can whip Lincoln. General Pillow's offer of his Tennessee division has been accepted. NEW YORK, April 16th, 1861. The steamship Philadelphia is rapidly loading with

guns and munitions of war, and may carry troops to the South. She is nearly ready for sea. A meeting of the citizens will be had to-day, when arrangements will be made for a public meeting to sus-

tain the Government. The seventh and eighth regiments hold themselves in readiness for active service. A number of volunteer

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up the federal regiments as speedily as possible. The Recruiting offices are crowded with applicants. The second regiment of New Jersey will tender their

services to the Government. About 600 Wide Awakes, it is said, will do the sa It is stated that Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, will, in a few days, tender to the Federal authorities several

FROM FORT PICKENS. PENSACOLA, April 13th, 1861. Shot and munitions have been landed at Fort Pick-

ens by the federal fleet. PHILADELPHIA, April 11th, 1861. The U.S. sloop-of-war Jamestown and frigate St.

Lawrence are to be fitted out immediately.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17th, 1861. All the courts have adjourned. A special messenger has arrived en route from Montgomery to consult about the detence of Texas. The feeling of resistance is

strong on all sides. Several pieces of ordnance were taken to forts Jackson and St. Philips to-day. More volunteers are on their way to Pensacola.

KENTUCKY AGAINST LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17th, 1861. A large and enthusiastic meeting held here opposed the war policy of Lincoln. Resolutions were passed unanimously declaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederacy, but will share the latter's destiny if war comes. A similar meeting has been held in Paducah.

CONCORD, N. H., April 17th, 1861. The State has tendered a loan of \$30,000 to the ederal government.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 17th, 1861. There is intense excitement here. There was a trenendous meeting last night, when it was resolved that Memphis was out of the Union. No Union men here

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17th, 1861. I'he Legislature has adjourned sine die.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17th, 1861. It is understood here that Gov. Jackson will refuse to comply with the requisition of Lincoln. Boston, April 17th, 1861.

euil Hall. FORT KERNEY, N., April 16th, 1861. Capt. Bell is en route to join the Confederate army.

Seventeen hundred volunteers are quartered at Fan-

LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, April 15, 1861. The steamer Fulton, from Southampton, with Liver-

pool dates to the 2d inst., has arrived. Cotton.—Small sales at unchanged prices, but market easier. Other articles steady but dull, and markets and engage the batteries was the query on every ones lips.

The revolutionary war feeling existing throughout Eastern Europe is on the increase. Victoria had received a new Italian Minister.

For the Journal PUBLIC MEETING IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY .- An adjourned meeting of the Southern Rights Party. was held at Fayetteville Hall, on Monday evening 8th inst., and notwithstanding the inclemancy of the weather the Hall was filled to verflowing with a large and enthusiastic audience. Quite a number of ladies were present and many of them wore the badge of the Southern

Rights Party. The meeting was indeed a glorious one, and proved conclusively, that the Southern Rights Party is gaining

Col. Thos. Waddill, on taking the chair, made patriotic and spirited address, and explained the object of the meeting to be the endorsement of the mass meeting, held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22nd and 23d of last month. The Col. being a delegate to that meeting, gave a glowing description of the enthusiasm, which pervaded that assembly, composed as it was, of representatives from all parts of the State, from the mountains to the sea boards. The Col. gave some well directed blows to the "watch and wait" party, and urged the necessity of immediate secession, if we would preserve the rights and honor of North Carolina. very interesting historical part to the Col.'s speech, in displaying to the audience a simon pure copy of the Observer, dated July 12th, 1855, avowing the strongest disunion sentiments and declaring that North Carolina From this point throughout the engagement vast number and inquiries of the of hot shot and heavy balls were discharged with precision, would resist the encroachments and inquiries of the North. He said the paragraph before his eyes was a prophecy as clearly spoken and fulfilled as any chapter in the sacred volume, in pointing out the present crisis which would find them disunionist. But a spade "was not always a spade," and he supposed they would be able to describe the difference. The Col. concluded his

emarks amidst thunders of applause. Col. McDuffie, as chairman of the committee appointed on Thursday evening, reported the following resolu-

tions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The people of the county of Cumberland in Convention, in December last, resolved, and declared that this crisis in our national affairs should not pass without a final and definite settlement of the slavery question; and as a'l efforts to an adjustment honorable and equitable to the

Resolved, That every legal and constitutional effort shoul be made to effect an adjustment, by placing us side by side with our sister southern States in their confederate capacity, with whom we are identified in interest and feeling.

Resolved, That to attain this end, we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting, held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of March,

Resolved. That in response to the suggestions of that meeting, we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "the Southern Rights Association of the town of Fayetteville;" the object of such association of the town of Fayetteville;" the object of such association being the promotion and advocacy of the principles and policy of the Southern Rights party of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this association shall con-

selected positions in and around Washington for the sist of a President and Vice-President, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three persons from each captain's district of the

ad. That we respectfully recommend to the South ern Rights citizens from each of the other districts of Cumberland and Harnett counties, to form Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a general meeting of the Southern Rights citizers of this and Harnett County, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 14th of May, being the week of Superior Court, for the purpose of forming a county organization; as also to appoint delegates to the Southern Rights Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on

the 20th of May next. And WHEREAS, The recent elections held in this State resulted unfavorably to the calling of a Convention, and we be-lieve that this result did not reflect the wishes of the free

people of North Carolina; therefore

Resolved, That we most respectfully invite the attention
of his Excellency, John W. Ellis, to the propriety of reassembling the State Legislature, to call a convention of the people of this State, to form an alliance with our southern

sister Confederate States.

Resolved, That in the mean time we will resist to the bitter end, both with our blood and treasure, any attempt by Lincoln to reinforce any of the arsenals, forts, docks or magazines, situate in this State.

Resolved, That while we commiserate a people blinded by a fanatical stupidity, exulting over inglorious deeds of rapine and murder, whose abolition fires have consumed all that was good in their character or exalted in their nature—yet self-existence and self-preservation demand a South that was good in their character or examed in their nature—yet self-existence and self-preservation demand a Southern, co-operating separation from them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Herald and Journal, Wilmington, State Journal, Raleigh, and other secession journals in the State.

Hon. Warren Winslow next addressed the meeting.

earnest efforts made by himself and colleagues to restore peace to the country, and to induce the Black Republicans to extend to their Southern brethren the sympathy and justice designed in the bond and spirit of the Union, of the repeated trials to effect an adjustment of the political difficulties pending. He portrayed the system of legislation employed by our enemies to injure and oppress us, and most earnestly declared his conviction that nothing could be expected from the North, which ought to satisfy a true, loyal North Carolinian. As well, he said, migh he pluck the shining sun from the heavens and bathe it in old ocean, as to extort from the heavens and bathe it in old ocean, as to extort from the Thirty-two thousand more troops have been ordered and justice designed in the bond and spirit of the Union, This was an institution of North Carolina as well as South Caroina, and if her people were not prepared to surrender it, then they must defend it, with the aid of her sisters of the Southern Confederacy. We had watched and waited long enough. We had watched the encroachment of our enemies upon our rights and our readiness for active service. A number of volunteer companies will be formed.

Gen. Ward of Scott's Life Guard, is expected to assist in the organization of a regiment. Col. Bennett, of State, now drifting on the tide of Black Republicanism, Brooklyn, says that they will support the government to wanted to go now. Now was the accepted time and now the day of salvation at least for the honor of North Carolina. He closed by avowing himself an unqualified secessionist per se. He received the enthusiastic applause

of his audience throughout his speech.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee of five to report permanent officers for the Southern Rights Club of Fayetteville, consisting of Henry Mullins, J. H. Cook, A. N. McDonald, T. S. Lutterlob, and K. A.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned until | Monday

T. WADDIL, Chairman. B. F. Pearce, | Secretaries.

Washington, April 15.—It is reliably reported here that Lieut. Gen. Scott has tendered to the President his resignation, and is now en route for Richmond city, where he will offer his services to Governor Letcher to detend his native State from Northern aggression.

New York, April 14.—Advices from St. Don't lot say that the surrender of that Republic to Spain to the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there con the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and French Consultation with the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and Up to the surrender of that Republic to Spain to the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and Up to the surrender of that Republic to Spain to the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and Up to the surrender of that Republic to Spain to the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and Up to the surrender of that Republic to Spain there can be a bloody retribution. The English and Up to the surrender of that Republic to Spain to the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and Up to the surrender of the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and I was also the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there can be a bloody retribution. The English and I was a bloody retribution.

From the Charleston Courier. FORT SUMTER RESTORED:

The Victory Complete !- " Our Flag is There!" South Carolina Triumphant! - Surrender and D. parture of Major Anderson. To report in full and adequately the great and glorious events of Friday and Saturday, wou'd require a volume and better opportunities than we can now command. We can

better opportunities than we can be facts of most promise prom nent interest.

In continuation of our report of Saturdy morning, we state that the firing was kept up slowly through the night, and after our report was closed. The effect and success, and after our report was closed. and after our report was closed. The effect and success of the shooting on Friday were even better than we then supposed, for we now know that the wood work of Port Sumter was on fire three times but was extinguished.

Saturday will be ever memorable in the annals of our country as the date of an unparalleled victor. Saturday will be ever memorable in the annals of our State and our country as the date of an unparalleled victory. Marked by no bloodshed, it is, nevertheless, a most attonishing feat of arms. In a description of its details, we shall endeavor to lay the facts before our readers as con-

cisely as possible.

The effect on Friday night, as most persons in the city know, was truly grand and terrific. The firing reached its most awful climax at about ten o'clock. The heavens were most awful climax at about ten o'clock was as deather than the principal order. obscured by rain clouds, and the horizon was as dark as Erebus. The guns were worked with vigor, and their booming was heard with astonishing distinctness, because the wind was blowing in shore. At each discharge, a lurid, sheet of flame was beliched forth, and then another and an abouter and an expectation. other was seen before the report reached the ears. other was seen below the spectacle was grand. Sometimes a shell would burst in spectacle was grand. Sometimes a shell would burst in mid-air, directly over the doomed fortress, and at all times the missiles of this character could be distinguished in their course by the trail of fire left momentarily behind ther.

All night nearly the streets of the city was thronged with people. The housetops, the Battery, the wharves, shipping and every available space for wi nessing the splendid scene, thronged with people, notwithstanding the nelving. and every available space for wi nessing the splendid scee, was through with people, notwithstanding the pelting storm, which during most of the night was raging. The fire from all the forts, Sumter included, and from the batte. fire from all the forts, sumter included, and from the batteries of the Confederate States, was kept up with unabated vigor till early dawn. Then the rapidity of the discharges gradually diminished. When the sun rose, all the clouds which had obscured the night were dissipated. The day was a beautiful one. The air balmy and refreshing. The was a beautiful old. The streets were soon filled with citizens, male and female, white streets were soon into what consent, and and remain, white and black, young and old. From the Battery to the wharves and the steeples—hither and thither they went, eagerly seek. and the steeples - nicher and their glasses and telescopes, ing the best positions to use their glasses and telescopes.

Until about eight o'clock but a few random shots were fired from our batteries, Sumter only occasionally replying.

Then it became apparent that the fortress on which all eye Then it became apparent that the smoke was seen gradually to rise above its ramparts. The fort certainly was on ally to rise above its ramparts. fire. This appeared evident, though some supposed it was merely a signal of A: derson to draw in the first to his aid.

In the offing, quietly riding at anchor, were clearly distinguished four vessels ranged in line directly over the bar and guished four vessels ranged in line directly. The loading the next completely. The loading the next completely. pparently blockading the port completely. The long black oils and smoke stacks of two of the vessels proved them to be Federal steamers. Every one anxiously awaited the issue. The suspense was very exciting. Will they come in Poltroons, if they do not was the response. Certainly, every Poltroons, it they do not was the response. Certainly every person expected, fully expected the engagement to become general. By the aid of glasses it was thought that a movement was made to this end by two of the war ships, and we thought soon to see the sand flying in all directions from

the Morris' Island batteries.

Towards ten o'clock, attention was riveted upon Sumter now beyond doubt there was a fire in the Fort. It was raging. The flames soon burst through the routs of the house within its walls. The densest black smoke and the bright flames poured forth in volumes. All this time, Major Anderson scarcely fired a shot. His barbet guns, that is the guns on the ramparts, were untenable. The bursing shells and grape-shot scattered like hail over them, and drove the soldiers under cover. Not one dared show ha head, but at the risk of having it taken off. From the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, a continuous fire was kept up, and, as was afterwards known, it played

and havor with that portion of Sumter facing it. The firing from the Floating Battery and from Moultrie was also very As we stand on the Charleston Battery looking seaward you have a Mortar Battery and Fort Johnson nearest the city, perhaps two miles and a half off. A mile and a half from Johnson is the Iron Battery of Cummings, mounting ten guns, viz: three ten-inch columbiads, three sixty-for pounders, three mortars, and one rifled cannon. The ma working its guns were perfectly protected. Their sand redoubt was scarcely injured by the weak fire Major Anderson kept upon it. The battery was commanded by Major Me vens, of the Citadel Cadets. Under his direction each shell found its destination within the walls of Sumter, and during the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this charac-

ter went wide its mark. Or the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Su military art could suggest Its murlons, moat, glacis en brazures. &c., perfectly protect the weak wal's of the old Fort, and made the gunners perfectly secure while at work.

fully attested by the walls of Sumter.

Behind a point of Sullivan's Island nearest Charleston the Floating Battery was stationed, with its two sixty-four and two forty-two pounders, and its impenetrable sides of iron and Palmetto logs. Every shot teld from this point, and the men were so secure in their impenetrable position that they whiled away their hours of relief in the favorite patterns of the soldier, at enchre or bluff. The Morte Patterns. time of the soldier, at euchre or bluff. The Mortar Battery, on Mount Pleasant, is five hundred yards from the Floating Battery. It mounts but two mortars, but they are in excelent range of Sumter, and most of the shells were thous

with great precision.

Throughout Saturday morning they were all activity.

Three times they set Anderson's barracks on fire and twice he extinguished the flames, but to do this it was necessary for him to employ all his force in drawing water and throwing it on the fire. The more effectually to do this it was necessary for some of the men to go outside the wells and buckets through the port holes, exposed to the terrific fires of the batteries and torts. This expedient for obtaining water, was not, however, resorted to until the third time the quarters were on fire and the flames had increased in fury to an alarming pitch. In the meantime his game were silent, and our men active. These soldiers were not allow ed to be exposed more than a few minutes, but were order-

Towards noon flames burst from every quarter, and poured from many of the port holes. The destruction of the fortress was inevitable; men could not breathe smoke and flame. Still hot shot and shells were poured into it, and the soldiers were driven for refuge into the casemates.

These are spacious bomb-proof arches with walls fifted feet thick, and afford adequate protection.

The wind was blowing from the West, driving the smole across the Fort into the combination of the smole across the Fort into the combination of the smole across the Fort into the combination of the smole across the Fort into the combination of the smole across the Fort into the combination of the smole across the Fort into the smole across the smol across the Fort into the embrasures, where the gunes were at work; but at the time, as if seized with a new in-

came from it in rapid succession. This lasted for perhaps half an hour. The firing from without continued, and if any thing was redoubled. In conversing with those about him, Anderson was free in expressions of regret at the necessity which compelled the destruction of public property.

On being introduced to Major Stevens, of the Iron Bittery, Anderson complimented that gentleman on the ficiency of his battery. He assured the Carolina officer that

ulse the guns of the Fort were again active, and the shots

his work could be no better done.

Anderson also expressed some surprise at the remarkable issue of so lengthy a bombardment in the total absence of bloodshed. Truly, in the remarkable words of President Lincoln, "nobody is hurt," as yet. Major Anderson reletated the assurance that the two explosions in his forton account of the country of the count Saturday were caused by the ignition of loaded bonts which could not be removed from the burning buildings. He also stated that the fort had been on fire three tim sold the first day, but that he extinguished it. He expected some one then to come and help him put out the fismes, and said that it was the come and help him put out the fismes, and that it was the come and help him put out the fismes, and that it was the come and help him put out the fismes, and that it was the come and help him put out the fismes, and was the come and help him put out the fismes, and was the come and help him put out the fismes, and was the come and help him put out the fismes, and was the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes, and the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him put out the fismes are the come and help him said that it was aothing more than usual in civilized wariate. He repeatedly, even when unquestioned, lamented the destruction of the public property.

After remaining in the Fort some minutes, Maj. Anderso got into the barge of Capt. Gillis, of the U. S. Navy. 804 rowed to the steamer Isabel The boat was mauned by eight Federal sailors, and carried in her stern sheets a small Federal Flag. During the disembarkation the same as was still waving over Sumter, where it had remained a

might.

On board the Isabel, during the temporary absence of Maj. Anderson, Capt. Gillis said he did not know whether Anderson would go round to New York in the Isabel of the Anderson was much moved on leaving the rort. He examples a matching agents and the lad. Anderson was much moved on leaving the rort. He state pressed himself neither sorry nor glad. He said he had plenty of provisions, and his men attested the fact, for the were the best looking starvelings we have ever seen. Soon after Anderson went on board the lashel, a said of fifty guns was fired in rapid succession from the ramper of Sumter, and in the midst of the firing the Federal fig was hauled down, in view of the thousands of spectators. As soon as the garrison were ready to leave, the Confeder

evacuating forces.
At nine o'clock the troops had not gone out to sea. By the President of the Confederate States of America.

WHEREAS an extraordinary occasion has occurred rendering it necessary and proper that the Congress of the Confederate States shall convene to receive and scientific and scie upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive : Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, Prodent of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, convoking the Congress of the Confident

States for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on the twenty-ninth day April, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, of which all the shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice. Given under my hand and the seal of the Con-[L. S.] federate States, at Montgomery, this twelfthat

JEFFERSON DAVIS of April, Anno Domini, 1861. By the President. R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

England and France protest against the Sur New York, April 14.—Advices from St. Doming

Important from Washington. Interview with the Virginia Commissioners-

Policy of the Administration. We learn from Washington that the Commissioners andinted by the Virginia Convention had a " pleasant politica" with President Lincoln last Saturday mornat nine o'clock. The President's reply was given

writing as follows : Willing as Preston, Stuart and Randolph: Genmen-As a committee of the Virginia Convention, g in session, you present me a preamble and resolun in these words:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncerwhich prevails in the public mind as to the policy the Federal Executive intends to pursue toward the ded States, is extremely injurious to the industrial and nercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an ment which is unfavorable to the adjustment culties, and threatens a disturbance of the public

Therefore, solved, That a committee of three delegates be aped to wait on the President of the United States, preto him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully him to communicate to this Convention the policy which ederal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the

answer, I have to say that having, at the beginng of my official term, expressed my intended policy plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some rification I now learn that there is great and injuriancertainty in the public mind, as to what that polis, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inny puri Address. I commend a careful consideration of whole document, as the best expression I can give my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now re-

at:
The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy. and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion on using of force against or among the people anywhere. By the words " property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and reporty which were in the possession of the Govern gent when it came to my hands.

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purone to drive the United States authority from these laces, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort samter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I an, like places which had been seized before the Govemment was devolved upon me. And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability.

nel force by force. n ease it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which daim to have seceded, believing that the commencement factual war against the Government justifies and pos-

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military aim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Governtheir State. int of the United-states, as much as they did before e supposed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not

attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed wasion of any part of the country-not meaning by his however, that I may land a force deemed necessary elieve a fort upon the border of the country. From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugu-

Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any ther part, the whole of which I reafirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a

TORACCO FOR DISEASE OF THE THEOAT.—The Boston Medeal and surgical Journal makes the following observations a review of Sir Benjamin Brodie's letter in the London nes on the "Use and Abuse of Tobacco": "There is a southern Rights Party, seen mentioned, and which, in a therapeutical aspect, may in the Court House in Kenausville, on Tuesday of April of considerable importance. We refer to its action in eventing that peculiar condition of the throat which, if ected, is able to terminate in follicular inflammation, or that is properly known as clergyman's soar throat. It has n said that few, if any, instances of this affection can be fone or two instances where it yielded at once to the po-entinfluence of tobacco. It probably acts by allaying mmencing irritation, which, if allowed to increase, would end in inflammation; and, perhaps, by counteracting any spasmodic condition of the surrounding muscles—a very natural source of trouble in this distressing disease."

Fort Pickens Re-Inforced. The following deipatch was received by Governor Wise, on Saturday: Montgomery, April 13.

To Hon. H. A. Wise. By authority of the Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary | Bladen County, at the election in August next. War, I have to inform you, for general publicity, that on last night re-inforcements were thrown into Fort Pickens, by the Government at Washington, in violation of the convention existing between that Government and this Confederacy. JOHN TYLER, JR.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—The War Bill passed both Houses without amendment, and the Governor signed it. A despatch from Charleston about hostilities, being announced in both Houses, produced a proound sensation. In the House Smith, a Democrat, changed his vote to aye on the War Bill. All the other emocrats voted against it.

Resolutions of Regret Passed by the Nova Scotla Legislature on Hearing of the Attack on Fort Sumter. HALIFAX, April 13.—Intelligence of the bombard- CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August ment of Fort Sumter reached this city this forenoon.— The Legislature, on learning of the event, amidst intense emotion passed the following unanimously:

Resolved. That this House has heard with the deepest sortow and regret of the outbreak of civil war among their friends and neighbors in the United States.

Respired, That this House, without expressing an opinion non the points in controversy between the contending pares, sincerely lament that those who speak their language d have their civilization should be shedding each other's ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

War to be Declared Against the United States by Washington, April 14.—Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on cassembling, at once declare war against the United

It is believed that in the act of declaration a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies—the former including the border States and such administration. Obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in time of peace.

A Fraud Intercepted. Valker, and the opinion of Attorney-General Benjamin votes at the ensuing election in August next.

as been taken concerning his case. He violated his pledge made to Gen. Bragg, commander of the Confederate forces, and exhibited to him lake or pretended dispatches, which he reported to be all with which he was charged. He promised also to report to Gen. Bragg on leaving Fort Pickens, and alled to do so. Lieut. WERDEN was brought in charge of Major W. H. Chambers, of Alabama, and was arres'ed by a detachment sent for that purpose by Secrelary Walker.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, but appointed from

Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy .- As announced in our previous number, the Hon. Mr. acey and Judge Rost,-recently appointed with Mr. n, as commissioners from the Southern Confederacy Great Britain, France, Spain and other European wers,—arrived here last Wednesday on board the Clipper steamer Habana, and will leave to-day for Southmpton, by the British mail steamer Clyde. Mr. Dud-Mann was to leave New York for Europe last week, and the three commissioners will meet in London to organize their movements and proceed to the different courts to obtain a speedy recognition by the European nations interested in commerce with the southern Uni-States, of the newly organized Republic of the Confederate States.

Messrs. Yancey and Rost, called on H. E. the Captain General who received them with his usual affability, who have been entrusted with highly important commissions from the provisional Government of the Confederit is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Several of our principal citizens called on Messrs. Yancey and Rost, and they were invited to dine with some of them during their sojourn among us.

Cuban Messenger. Cuban Messenger.

aler from Montgomery-"Rough and Ready" Couplet.

Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Mr.

Brecking is greatly excited, sympathizing entirely with the Southern Contederacy.

Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Mr.

Brecking is greatly excited, sympathizing entirely with the southern Contederacy.

Southern Contederacy.

Southern Contederacy.

Gure when an other means have failed, and antimony, or early remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 100 R MOSES.

Southern Contederacy.

sation were rifled by some adroit thief.

North Carolina Moving .- Governor Pickens yesterday received the following gratifying intelligence for J. S. Pender, Commander of Fort Macon, N. C.:

"To-day at half-past 3 o'clock, the volunteer corps under my command took possession of Fort Macon, and the flag of the Southern Confederacy now floats over it. The Fort mounts seventy odd guns. We intend that North Carolina shall occupy a true, instead of a false position with her sister States of the South." Arrival of the California Express-Election of McDou

St. Louis, April 15.—The California pony express of the 3d inst. has arrived. McDougall has been elected U. S. Senator.

HEAVY FIRING.—The report of heavy guns heard in the city yesterday, we understand, proceeded from the fleet off the bar.—Mercury, 16th inst.

Too SHARP FOR HIM .- Prof. Johnston, of Middletown University, was one day lecturing before the students on mineralogy. He had before him quite a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate the subject. A roguish student, for sport, slily slipped a piece of brick among the stones. The Professer was taking up the stones one after the other, and naming them. " This said he, " is a piece of granite; this is a piece of feldspar," etc.; presently he came to the brickbat. Without betraying any surprise, or even changing his tone of voice, "this," said he holding it up, "is a piece of impudence!" There was a shout of laughter, and the student concluded he had made little by that trick.

The human mind is so fond of striking contrasts, that when a man is praised for some extremely high quality, the first thought of many people is to ascertain what are his lowest ones

A German being required to give a receipt in full after much mental effort, produced the following: "] ish full. I wants no more money. JOHN SWACKHAMMER."

"Wat are you drunk again?" "No, my dear, not drunk, but a little slippery. The fact is my dear, some scoundrels have been rubbing my boots till they are as smooth as a pane of glass."

A lady hearing a gentleman praise the eyes of a certain clergyman, wrote as follows:

I cannot praise the doctor's eyes, I never saw his glance divine ; For when he prays he shuts his eyes, And when he preaches he shuts mine. MEETING AT SANDY RUN:

All the true North Carolina citizens of Sandy Run District, are requested to meet at the usual place or MONDAY NEXT, THE 22D INSTANT, to a well and property situated within the states which dopt measures for the defence of their homes and of

> A SOUTHERN RIGHTS MASS MEETING Will be held at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Monday, 13th of May next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this county in the Convention called at Charlotte on the 20th May.

All in favor of seceding from the Northern or Black Re publican Confederacy, and upholding Southern Rights in a Southern Confederacy are earnestly requested to attend. MANY CITIZENS. April 15, 1861.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MASS MEETING. We are requested to give notice, that there will be a MASS MEETING OF THE

SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY, County Court week, it being the 16th of April.

A full attendance of the citizens of Duplin is respectfully requested. FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN. I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of erous support to every scheme projected for the good of the COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great our subscriptions from his own resources.

WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of ed other and various offices—never above or below, but al-

March 25, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at Rome, his views were decidedly pronounced that his was a the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861-29-te\*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUN-TY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

T. H. W. McINTIRE. March 14, 1861-29-te\* We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL. r., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT

March 12th, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my tion of an "Asylum for orphans" in the town of Wilmington. Does not the capping-sheaf nobly crown a well-spent myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the life?

SAML. R. BUNTING. March 21st. 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election JULIUS W. WRIGHT. in August next.

April 8. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior citizens of the North as oppose a coercive policy of the | Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be WM. M. HARRISS. held in August next. April 6th, 1861

MONIGOMERY, (ALA) April 13.—Lieutenant R. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. VERDEN, U. S. N., a prisoner, has been compelled to I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUmender some of his secret dispatches to Secretary PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your

31-te-178-te WESTERN REPORT.

LIMA, Indiana, July 5, 1868.

MESSES. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—Gents: I am enjoying my MESSES. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—Gents: I am enjoying my youthful hair at fifty, and we have with us many instances of the same kind. I feel just as sure that your Hair Restorative has strengthened my eyes, as I am that it has changed my hair. Three years ago I was grey. By accident I came across a bottle of your Restorative, tried it and found it what it was recommended, hence our trade. I am satisfied that with a little attention a large amount can be sold, for the worth of the article is only to be known to ensure its use in almost every family in the country. I have but a few dozen left of the five gross received in January last. I wish some more this week. H. W. WOOD,

Yours truly, Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
150—1m-daw.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prepareition of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.,
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all
those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female
constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied

TO MARRIED LADIES

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they

MONTGOMERY, April 15.—President Davis' answer is bugh and curt. It runs thus: "Fort Sumter is ours and Limbs. Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a pow-

Bochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any anthorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

During the service in a church at Troy, New York, recently, the pockets of no less than six of the congression were rifled by some adroit thief.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any anthorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PUBCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

The Office of Major-General for the 6th Division of North Carolina Militia being now vacant, we respectfully recommend Dr. JAS. F. McREE, Jr., as a suitable person to fill said office. Election to take place the 27th inst. MANY OFFICERS.

April 13, 1861. MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, at the residence of F. Galloway, on the 11th inst., by F. Galloway, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY PHELPS, to Miss REBECCA HEWETT, all of said county. In Wayne county, on the 27th ultimo at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Ward, by Richard Manly, Esq., Mr. WM. B. (177), of eighty frosty winters, to Miss PENELOPE PURVIS, of twenty-five bright summers.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of H. H. Sandlin, by O. B. Sanders, Esq., hr. D. H. RHODES, Jr., to Miss ELIZA J. SANDLIN, all of Onslow county, N. C. On Stump Sound, on Saturday the 10th inst., at half-par twelve o'clock, by J. W. Hardison, Erq., Mr. JAMES H. PADGET to Mrs. MABY PITMAN, all of Onslow county.

On I ong Creek, New Hanover county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELLY J. CROOM, wife of Mr. Joseph T. Croom, in the 3lst year of her age, leaving three small children to mourn the loss of a mother.

Obituary. The late Dr. FREDERICK JONES HILL was born in the The late Dr. FREDERICK JONES HILL was born in the county of New Hanover, in 1792. By birth a member of an extensive connection long known to the Cape Fear for opulence and refinement, and to the State by brilliant public services, the influences to which his youth was subject were

services, the influences to which his youth was subject were pure and salutary.

After spending some time under the famous Chatham teacher, William Bingham, he matriculated at Chapel Hill. He studied medicine under Dr. Nat. Hill. and graduated in New York at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1811. In conjuction with Dr. Nat. Hill and Dr. James Henderson, he practiced his profession some years in Wilmington.

The Doctor's patrimony had been small, his share of the receipts of the medical partnership could not have been large. With the sagacity for which he was ever remarkable, he resolved to secure an estate necessary to happiness and usefulness, by abandoning his profession. He purchased Orton, a fine plantation on the Cape Fear; there he planted rice, and erected saw-mills. He had the qualities that peculiarly fit one to be a successful practitioner; that rare discernment, and that cool judgment which are strangely denominated common sense, when in union. It is not to be doubted but that he would have obtained fame as a phybe doubted but that he would have obtained fame as a physician had he devoted his life to his profession. As a planter, the Doctor's affairs were directed with untiring perseverance, energy and skill, and he soon reaped his reward in golden harvests. He did not neglect the duties which every gentleman owes society, but devoted himself so assiduously and exclusively to his domestic interests that he became known generally as a practical, hard working, successful man, devoid of ambition. When, however, he had laid the foundations of a fortune large enough for his purpose, his old habits fell from him old habits fell from him as a disguise, and it was seen that there was rothing sordid about him. The gain he had pur-sued subserved love, charity and public interests. It then appeared that he was not without ambition—but it was with him not a fire to rage and blacken the soul, but a genial flame, chastened and governed by a firm will—a desiret be useful, to win the affections—not to extort reluctant ad

Henceforth Dr. Hill began to take a deeper interest in all public affairs. He stepped boldly upon the political stage when honesty or patriotism might counsel; he brought forth his purse when gold might aid some enterprise of public moment, and shared more largely in the interchange of courtesies and kindly offices with friends and strangers. In the Convention of 1835, to revise the Constitution, Dr. Hill represented Brunswick; in the General Assembly he

often represented brunswick; in the General Assembly ne often represented the same constituency.

He was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention that nominated General Harrison. Such was the weight of the North Carolina representatives upon that occasion, that the nomination of Vice-President was tendered them, and declined

nation of Vice-President was tendered them, and declined with characteristic modesty.

Dr. Hill was urged by his friends for Governor of the State—a post for which he was eminently fitted—and was a prominent candidate when the Hon. Charles Manly became the compromising hominee, Dr. Hill declining.

As a member of the Assembly, he was regarded by his party, (in popular phraseology,) as a wheel horse—not shining in debate, but ever attentive, industrious, well-informed, and almost incomparable in that obscurer, but more important field of action. the committee-room. He was so warm tant field of action, the committee room. He was so warm, so consistent, so zealous and able an advocate of common schools, that when the labors of good men bore fruit, he was esteemed the father of the system. He gave a bold and gen-

tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them.

April 3, 1861.

176-1w—32-te

WE are authorized to approunce DUCALD BLUE as

ways equal to every trust confided to him.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, March 25, 1861.

31-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR

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protestant, though apostolic church.

In 1811, Dr. Hill married Ann Ivie, the daughter of Mr. In 1811, Dr. Hill married Ann Ivie, the daughter of Mr. William Watters, and grand-daughter of Gen. James Moore. Childless himself, he supplied a fathers' place to several orphans—how well their affection and gratitude, elequently testify. Dr. Hill died at 4 o'clock, A. M., March 27th, 1861, in Wilmington; and was interred in Oakdale Cemetery.

There was nothing erratic about his career—it was attended by no roar, accompanied by no blaze; but it was eminently useful and illumed by the soft, steady light of unaffect-

ed virtue.

Doubtless he had faults, but who can charge him with rime, or vice or fraud? Who can show a record so unspotted for so many years? He in politics was a whig, belonging to that section of the party generally said to be of the Hamilton school, though entertaining in some respects, views more approx-imating the radicalis of Jefferson than the centralizing

conservatism of their reputed chief. Whatever may be thought of his politics, none can deny him sincerity—that nonesty which is the noblest of qualities.

One of Dr. Hill's last acts was to provide for the founda-

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small read, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking, about 4°) years old. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him. CHARLES McCLAMMY. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst GHARLES McCLAMMY.
Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861. 34-tf

FOR SALE. A VERY FINE DURHAM BULL, 2 years and 9 months old, perfectly do-cile, as finely formed as need be de-BIT d, a beautiful roan color, and will weigh near 1,000 lbs.

Also, a THOROUGH BRED STALLION, "Tom Tuff,"
bred and raised by John A. Averitt, Esq., of Onslow county. "Tom Tuff" is without doubt the most thorough blooded Horse in North Carolina, and for symmetry of form, docility endurance as a traveler cannot be excelled. Also, PiG and LAMBS of improved breeds. Call at my farm on Tuck-ahoe, in Jones county, or address at Pink Hill, N. C.

ISAAC BROWN. April 10, 1861. NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruther ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the short est notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS

of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—
BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kile-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share. eral share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M.
Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway
& Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis
P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

S. SHEETZ,

M. M. L. FAN S. SHEETZ, G. M. McLEAN,

AN OVERSEER WANTED. WISH to employ a competent man to take charge of my Plantation and negroes. Apply to A. J. HIL. April 17.-198-2t-34-2t

BLANKETS.

HEAVY RIBBED WOOL SHIRTS—HEAVY OVER
COATS at low figures, at BALDWIN'S. April 17. BLANKETS FOR SOLDIERS, heavy and low priced At BALDWIN'S.

HEAVY BIBBED UNDER SHIRTS, at April 17. BALDWIN'S. CHEAP BAGS—CHEAP VALISES—cheap Bags—cheap Valises, at BALDWIN'S. Valises, at

April 17. 38 Market st. N. C. CORN WHISKEY. C. Peach and Apple Brandy. A few bbls. of each for sale by WORTH & DANIEL.

TO ARRIVE BY STEAMER.

LANDING AND IN STORE.

100 BBLS. HYDRL. CEMENT;
100 bbls. Coole's Lump Lime;
100 "Calcined Plaster;
200 bushels Plastering Hair;
100 bbls. City Meas Pork;
1,500 bushels Corn. For sale in lots to suit, by
April 9th, 1961.

CLARK & TURLINGTON.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. ar it should be understood that our quotation represent the wholesale price. In fill er rates have to be paid. BRESWAY, W B. . 30 @ Whiskey,.....28 @ N. E. Rum,....35 @ BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each. 2nd hand....1 00 @ 1 65 New.......1 95 @ 2 00 Tallow... VAVAL STORES. Sperm .... Yellow dip. . 0 00 Hard, .... 0 00 Tar, 2 bbl., 0 00 do. in order, 0 00 Laguayra . . . 16 @ Rio . . . . . 134@ St. Domingo . . 13 @ Pitch do...0 00 @ Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ do. No. 1,1 25 @ OTTON, # 1b. strict mid'g .. 00 @ good mid'g .. 00 @ PITON BAGGING, Varnish, pgal.26 @ 00 @ OMESTICS. Sperm, .... 2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush1 00 @ 1 274 FISH, & bbl.,
Mullets ..... 6 00 @ OTATOES, Mullets ..... 6 00 @ 7 00
Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 10 00 @12 00
do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50 Irish, do... 00 @ 0 00 do. 2 bbl., 2 00 @ 2 25 ..4 00 @ 6 50 LOUR, N. C. brands & bbl. Shoulders, ...111@ Hog round, 111@ Family..... 7 75 @ 8 00 Superfine... 7 50 @ 7 75 Fine..... 7 25 @ 7 50 Cross..... 7 00 @ 7 25 Western Bacon, Middlings,...12 @ 'Shoulders,...10 @ N. C. Lard,...12 @ GLUE, To. West'n do.....12 @ GUANO, Peruvian ter,.... 1 ton and upwards per tor, 65 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bol... 1 25 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt, .....00 00 @20 00 Beef, Mess, .11 50 @16 00 Per ton,..... 9 00 @10 00 GRAIN, # bushel, do. Fulton Market,.. 19 00 @20 00 Corn...... 60 @ Oats....... 42 @ Pease, Cow... 85 @ OULTRY, Chickens, live,35 @ Do. B. Eye. 0 95 @ Wheat, red. 0 00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ 1 do. white. 0 00 @ Rice, rough. 00 @ 0 90 Sнекр, № head, Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25 do. clean. Mutton,....1 50

Green, 540 6
Dry. 740 9
HAY, # 100 lbs.
Eastern ... 1 10 @ 1 15 Alum. 2 bush.,221 @ Liverpool, # sack, ground, cargo 70 @ N. River..... 80 @ Porto Rico,.. 8 @ New Orleans,. 8 @

BON, # fb.
English, ass'd. 4 @ 00
American, ref.. 3 @ 00
do. sheer. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 70 00@75 00 Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd, 101@ C. Yellow.... 94 @ Granulated, ...11 @ Swede ...... 5100 LIME, # bbl. 75 0 Soap, \$ 15..... Shingles, \$ M. do. fm store . 90 @ 1 00 LUMBER, & M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Contract, ... 4 50 @ 5 Common, ... 2 50 @ 2 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl... 16 00 @ 18 Wide do.... 0 00 @ Scanting... 6 25 @ 7 00 Steam Sawed.) R. O. Hhd...12 50 @20 06 Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 06 TIMBER, # M.

Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 7 50 @ 9 00 do. inferior to clear .....25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 ship Stuff, ordinary, .3 50 @ 6 00
Tallow, # Ib....10 @ 00 rough edge . 14 00 @15 00 re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 Common, ... 14 @ Medium, ... 25 @ Fine, ... 45 @ Wool, # B., ... 17 @ Molasses, # gal.on. Cuba, Hhds 22 @ do. Bbls. 28 @ 24 30 55 N. Orleans. 50 @

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turi water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \( \pi \) M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 \( \pi \) 14 cents \( \pi \) bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought \( \pi \) Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.———\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK, Turpentine and Tar, \$ bbl., \$ 00
Rosin. do 30
Spirits Turpentine. do 00
Flour. \$ 00 @ 30 @ 50 @ Flour. do..... Rice, # 100 fbs. gross. 00
Cotton, # 1b.,... 0 90
Cotton goods, # root, 00 Flaxseed, & bushel, 00
Wheat, & bushel, 00
Lumber, & M., 40065 00 TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, & bbl..... 

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17TH, 1861. TURPENTINE .- During the early part of the week just end- Howell. ed the market ruled steady for this article, with a moderate demand from shippers and distillers, and prices were maintained up to the close of Monday's transactions. The unsettled condition of the country, however, has had a depressing effect on the market and checked the demand, and on Tu-sday prices declined 10 a 20 cents, sales being made at \$1.80 for yellow dip, \$1.44 for virgin, and 90 cents for hard, per 2:0 lbs. The arrivals for the week have been rather better, and the sales comprise 6.2:0 bbls. as follows: better, and the sales comprise 6,250 bbls., as follows:

Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virgin. Hard.

Wednesday, 100. ...\$2 00. ...\$1 60. ...\$1 00 Thursday, 240. 2 00. 1 60. 1 60 Friday, 350. 2 00. 1 60. 1 00

Saturday, 260 2 00 1 60 1 00

Monday, 2,500 2 00 1 60 1 00

Tuesday, 2,100 1 80 1 44 90

Wednesday 700 1 80 1 44 90

SPIRITS TURPENTINE —But very little business has been done in this article since last review, owing mainly to the small quantity offering. The price advanced half cent on Saturday, and has since ruled steady at 34 cents for straight, and 35 cents for N. Y. bbls. The week's sales reach only 676 bbls., as follows:

Saturday .... 200 bbls. at 34 cents per gal. for straight. Monday,... 76 " 34 " " " " " Tuesday,... 330 " 34 " " " " " " " N. Y. bbls.

Rosin—For the finer grades the market continues to rule inactive, and there is nothing doing in the way of sales.— The large number of vessels that have arrived here during

the past week, has caused a better enquiry for the lower grades, and the market has ned steady at former quotations. The sales comprise 2, 00 bbls. No. 2 on Friday at 90 cents per 310 bbs.; and in the Common article sales have taken place as follows: Friday... 2,900 bbls. at 90 cents per 310 lbs.

Friday... 2,900 bbls. at 90 cents per 310 lbs.

Monday... 3,500 ... 9) ... tale bbl.

Do.... 1,500 ... 873 a 90 ... tale bbl.

TAR—The receipts since our last have been meagre, and the market has ruled quiet at former quotation. The sales for the week comprise only 500 bbls. at \$1 40 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—No beeves worthy of report have been brought in, and the market is very poorly supplied. We note a brisk demand for butchering purposes, and prime quality sells readily. We quote at 73 a 84 cents per lb.

BARRLS—The market continues to be overstocked with empty pirits Turpentine barrels, and there is no demandat present. We are unable to give a correct quotation of the present. We are unable to give a correct quotation of the market, and figures in table must therefore be looked up-

qu tations, a in quantity and quality. See table.

COTTON.—In the market for this article we have nothing new to report during the week under review. Owing to n'se to report during the week under review. Owing to the mesgre quantity coming in and offering sale, and the unsettled condition of political matters throughout the country, the market has ruled quiet, and but few transac-tions have taken place. On Wednesday a lot of 50 bales went at 12½ cents for middling, and Monday 36 do. at 12½ a 12½ cents for middling and strict middling;—these are the only sales reported, and the market closes quiet but steady at above figures.

the only sales reported, and the market closes quiet but steady at above figures.

Eggs—Have advanced in price, and are selling from carts at 18 to 20 cents per dozen.

PLOUE—For State brands the market rules about the same FLOUR—For State brands the market rules about the same as reported for the past two or three weeks. There is very little demand at present, retailers having sufficient on hand for their wants, and in consequence the market rules quiet. We quote at \$7.50 a \$7.75 per bbl. for superfine—our lowest figures being nearer the mark for a lot of any size.

Grano—There is only a moderate supply in the hands of dealers, and the market rules firm at former prices. We quote sales from store at the following quotations: No. 1 Peruvian \$65; Resse's Manipulated \$54; American \$40; dombrero \$35; Superphosphate of Lime \$50, and Land Plaster \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Grann—The Corn market rules about the same as report-

COFFEE, Sugar, Fulton Market Beef, for retail. Smoked C-Beef, Nes. 1 and 2 Mackerel, for retail, Cod Fish, Mess Pork, New Hams, Concentrated Leaven, Yeast Powders, &c. April 17.

WORTH & DANIEL.

FLOUR of all grades in abundance, at WORTH & DANIEL'S.

LANDING AND IN STORE.

LANDING AND IN STORE.

100 bbls. Coole's Lump Lime; 100 bbls. Colley Mess Pork; 100 bbls. City Mess Pork Po HAY,—Both Northern and Eastern is in pretty good stock.

and there is but a limited demand at present. Last sales made were at quotations in table.

Ling.—No receipts since our last, but there is a moderate stock of former arrivals in the hands of dealers. We quote from store at 9° cents to \$1 per cask for common lump.

Molasses—For Cuba there is a fair enquiry, and we notice a moderate stock in first hands; none received for the week. Former arrivals are selling from wharf at 22 to 24 cents per gallon, as in quantity.

Pra Nurs—Are brought to market sparingly, and have been in moderate request. A lot of 2,000 bushels sold on

been in moderate request. A lot of 2,000 bushels sold on Friday last at \$1 15 to \$1 20 per bushel.

Potatous—Very few Sweet are coming to market, and there is a brisk demand; sell readily at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. Irish are in fair stock, and dull of sale at \$2 to \$2 25 per bbl.

25 per bbl.
Provisions—In N. C. cured Bacon nothing of consequen Provisions—In N. C. cured Bacon nothing of consequence has been done during the past week, the sales being confined to small lots at 12 cents for hog round, and 13 cents per little for hams. The receipts per railroad have been meagre, and the stock on market has been me considerably reduced—There is a moderate enquiry from dealers, and the market rules steady at above figures. The stock of Western cured is only moderate, though it is sufficient for present demand. We quote from store at 10 a 10½ cents for shenders, and 12 to 12½ cents per lb. for sides.—LARD.—There is a pretty pair stock of both N. C. and Western make on market, and at present there is only a retail enquiry. We refer to our table for prices.—PORK.—Is in rather better demand, and the stock of Northern is quite small. Selling from store at quotations in table. SALT.—The market is fairly supplied, and there is only a small business doing at quotations in table. About 3.310 sacks Liverpool ground have been received for the week and sold on private terms.

SHINGLES.—There is scarcely any demand for shipment, and the market rules dull. We quote Common at \$2.50 to \$2.75, and Contract at \$4.50 to \$5 per M., as in quality.

TIMBER.—The demand for mill purposes has become almost completely checked, and for the past week the market rules and the market the market rules and the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold or the past week the market and and sold o

TIMER.—The demand for mill purposes has become almost completely checked, and for the past week the market has ruled quiet. Only a few rafts have sold since our last at prices quoted in our table.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing new to report in the market for constwise, and refer to our table for last rates paid.

NEWBERN, April 15 .- Turpentine .- The receipts during the week have been very meagre reaching only some 2000 bbls., which found sale at \$2.50 for Dip, and \$1.50 a \$1.60 Spirits.—A few small lots were disposed of at 33c. per gallon. gallon.
Tar.—Very little arriving. We noticed sales during the week of 2 a 3 small lots at \$1 45 per bbl.
Rosin.—Some 2500 or 3000 bbls. were sold at 80 cfs.
Flour and Corn.—Very little doing in these articles.

Spring \$1 26g, Milwaukee Club at \$1 30; and red Western 1 36 a \$1 37. Corn is firm; sales of 42,000 bushels, mixed at 67 a 68 cents, white Southern at 73 cents, and yellow at 67 a 63 cents. Lard is quiet at 93 a 103 cts. Whiskey is firm Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.
a 63 cents. Lard is quiet at 9\frac{1}{2} a 10\frac{1}{2} cts. Whiskey is firm
at 18\frac{1}{2} a 18\frac{1}{2} cents. Sugar is dall. Muscovado 4\frac{1}{2} a 5 cts.—

Coffee is him; sales of Rio at 11\frac{1}{2} a 14 cts. Naval Stores
firm. Freights dull.

Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited;—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, Ac.,

Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited;—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not destroy and say nothing.

MOBILE, April 15.—The sales of Cotton have been limited to 100 bales, at 113 a 12c for Middling. Quotations nominal and very unsettled. CHARLESTON, April 15.—Cotton.—The market continues quiet, but without change. The transactions of the day were limited to 86 bales, at extremes ranging from 112

BALTIMORE, April 15 .- Flour dull and heavy, but n sales. Wheat-duli-red \$1 35; white \$1 40 a 160. higher-vellow 61c.; white, 63 a 66. Pork quiet-mess \$17 25 a \$17 50. Coffee firm at 131. Whiskey duil at 171. FAYETTEVILLE, April 15.—Bacon 10½ @ 13; Cotton—fair to Good, 12½ @ 12½; Ordin. to Mid. 10 @ 11; Flour—ramily, 7 25 @ \$7 35; Super. 7 00 @ \$0 00; Fine, 6 75 @ \$6 85; Scratched, 6 50 @ \$6 60; Grain—Corn, \$0 90 @ 0 95; Wheat, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Oats, 50 @ 60; Peas, \$0 90 @ 0 95;

Rye, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Lard—12 @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cub. 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liver pool Sack, \$1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$1 60 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$1 20 @ 0 00; Hard, \$0 60 @ 0 00; Spirits, 30 cents.

Cotton.—Receipts of the past week light. Sales to manu facturers at our highest figures.

Bacon - Firm at quotations.

Flour.—Considerable quanties arriving, but sittle on the

Turpentine and Spirits-No change to note.

Murbe intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

10-Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Clark Iurlington. Schr. Saml. Rotan, Gandy, from Charleston, to Harriss & Schr. Effort, Smith, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell. 11-Schr. Home, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & fartin: with naval stores and pea nuts. Schr. James Davis, Moore, from Jacksonville, to Rankin Martin; with pea nuts. Schr. Belle, —, trom Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin with pea nuts.

Fchr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to

Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Dolphin, charlotte, fm Shallotte, to D. A. Lamont; with pea nuts and part of materials from wreck of schooner Martha.

12—Schr. Seeing, Tall, from Charleston for Baltimore, in a leaky condition, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Barque Charles Smith, Gilbert, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell. 12-Schr. Edwin & Samuel, Nixon, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1460 bushels corn. Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglas, from Boston, to Harriss & Howell; with ice to T. C. & B. G. Worth. 13-Schr. Snow Squall, Chester, from Hyde co., to D. Pigott; with 1300 bushels corp. 14—Schr. Maggie VanDusen, Ireland, from Savannah, to Harriss & Howell: with 200 sacks salt. Schr. Lilly, Francis, from Savannah, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 600 sacks salt.

15-Schr. E. D. McClenahan, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

14—Brig Empire, Benson, from Savannah, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 2,500 sacks salt.

15—Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, from Savannah, to Harriss & Howell. Schr. Mary Langdon, Hicks, from Savannah. to Harriss & Schr. Mary Bremer, Wood, from Savannah, to Harriss &

16-Schr. Deborah Jones, Tatum, from Charleston, to Schr. S. B. Bailey, Robinson, from Savannah, to Harriss & Howell. 16-Steamer Fanny Lutterioh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall. CLEARED. 11 .- Schr. C. P. Stickney, Garwood, for Boston, by Adams,

Bro. 4 Co.; with 69 bols. spts turpt., 1198 do rosin, 475 do tar, 56 bales cotton. Schr. P. Bovce. Bovce, for New York, by J. R. Blossom & Co.; with 2132 bbls. rosin.
Schr. E. Sheddon, White, for New York, by W. C. Howard; with 1550 bbls. crude turpentine, 127 do. tar.
Schr. Frederick Reed. Mct almon, for Portland, Me., by
W. B. Flanner & Co.; with 246 bbls. rosin, 58,556 ft. lumber.
Stemper Flore McKendel Report for Expertentile by T. Steamer Flora McEonald, Barber, for Fayetteville, by T. 2. & B. G. Worth. 12—Sehr. Maracaibo, Kendley, for Cardenas, by G. G. & W. J. Munro; with 50 bbls. tar, 88,000 feet lumber.
Schr. T. J. Frazier, Mitchell for Baltimore, by T. C. &
B. G. Worth; with 98 bbls. s<sub>i</sub> irits turp-ntine, 105 do. copper ore, 22 bales cotton, 25 cords juniper wood.
schr. H. W. Godfrey, Neal, for New York, by T. C. & B.
G. Worth; with 19 5 bbis coude turpentine.
Schr. J. G. Babcock, Babcock, for New York, by J. R.

Blossom & Co.; with 1,873 bbis. rosin, 925 do. crude turpen-13.—Schr. Ben, Hickman, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 100 bbls. spts turpt., 2,199 do. resin, 188 bales cotton, 726 bushels pea nuts. Schr. Village Gem, Baker, for Georgetown, S. C., by T. C & B. G Worth.
Schr. Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, for New York, by Harriss & Howell. [The C. put in here a short time since from Georgetown, S. C., with loss of sails, &c.]

Brig J. Means, Weils, for Porto Rico, by Harriss & Howell; with 89,278 ft. lumber, 132,160 shingles.

Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, for New York, by E.

A. Keith; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

A. Keith; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

13.—Schr. Time, Haynes, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G.
Worth; with 18 bbls. spts. turpt, 207 do. rosin, 200 do. tar,
55 do. copper ore, 12 cords juniper wood.

15.—Schr. Lamartine, Johnson, for Boston, by T. C. & B.
G. Worth; with 115 bbls. spts. turpt, 10 do. crude turpt.,
100 do. rosin, 1,230 do. tar, 200 do. pitch.
Schr. George E. Prescott, Pendleton, for Rockport, Me.,
by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with lumber.
Exports Steamship Parkersburg, cld for New York: 82
bbls. spts. turpt., 887 do. rosin, 344 bales cotton, 50 do.
aheeting, 4 do. yarn, 2,839 bushels pea mus, 13 pkgs. mdze.
16.—Schr Harriet A. Rogers, Rogers, for New York, by
Harriss & Howell; with 100 bbls. spts turpt, 1800 do. rosin,
200 do. tar. 200 do. tar.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, for New York, by W. C.
Howard; with 1032 bbis. crude turpt., 407 do. tar, 61 do.

rosin.

17—Schr. Ses Bird, Smith, for New York, by Jas. M. Holmes; with 127 bbis. spirits turpentine. 1,42) do. rosin, 31 bales cotton, 111 bushels pes nuts, 1 package mdzs. Schr. Sam't Rotan, Gandy, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 1,578 bbis. rosin.

Schr. C. Pendleton, Church, for Trinidad, by J. & D. WcRae & Co.; with 133 000 feet lumber. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hali. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge-combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 Cotton Yarn daily, and are proposed.

Non., is to 12a, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per 10., of months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, R. C. 3-1y\*

WANTED TO HIRE. once of the year, four or five able-bodies O. G. PARSLEY & CO. 175&18-tf

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless away.—

Read the following :-

Read the following:

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

I rof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1-56 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair continue to be in good order and of praying color. To all the contained to the contained of praying color. time to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whisthan in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England asking me if my hair atill continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute it jury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some mouths, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with antwersal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which constants are the inventor of the good. I deem it was date and the constants are detected and the constants are detected and the failure is caused by the impure article, which constants the inventor of the good. I deem it was date and the constants are detected and the co not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky.. Nov. 30, 1858.

SALISBURY, April 16th.—Flour—Family, \$7 00, Extra, 6 50, Superfine, 6. Corn—White and mixed, 80 cents; yellow, 70 a 75 cents. Wheat—White, \$1 40; Red, \$1 30 al. 35. Cotton, 9 a 10 cents; Bacon—Hams, 11½ a 12½ cents; Shoulders, 9 a 10 cents; Sides, 11 a 12 cents; Hog Round, 10 a 11 cents. Lard, 10½ a 12 cents.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton is firm; sales of 1°00 bales at 12½ cents. Flour has declined 5 cts; sales of 14,000 bbls, State 5 15 a \$5 20, Ohio 5 35 a \$5 65; and Southern at 5 30 a \$5 66. Wheat is dult; sales of 63,000 bushels; Chicago original was a sill throw proposes a new and beautiful growth of Soring \$1 264. Milwarks Chicago A. C. RAYMOND. AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858. hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity for it.

Respectfully yours,

Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes. viz : large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Breadway. New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

DEALERS. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES. Feb. 12, 1861. 2853:50 5000 LBS. BACK MOSS, for which the highest price will be paid by C. POLVOGT, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, April 13.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEUGGISTS AND FANCE GOODS

W. P. KENDALL,
COX, KENDALL, & CO. J. J. COX, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St. March 12th, 1861

An CASKS fresh beat prime Charleston Rice. For sale April 2d.

CHARLESTON RICE.

500 BBLS. FLOUR in Store and to arrive by Bailroad; oake: 200 " extra Seed Peas, Clay. 1th STOKLE) & OLDHAM. A NEW DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages, translated into English, and occasionally accompanied with illustrations, Historical, Poetical and Anecdotical, with an extensive Index, referring to every important word, by the author of "Live and Learn," &c. For sale at KtlleY'S

April 13. GROCERIES: GROCERIES! WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCEALES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash COX, KENDALL & CO.

March 20th, 1861. FLOUR\_FLOUR 100 BBLS. Super: 100 bbls. Family; 50 bags Fine; 50 bbis. Brower's Extra Family; In store and for sale in lots to suit by

April 2 WORTH & DANIEL.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M., WILMINGTON, N. C., 12th April, 1861. CRDER NO. 11.

ORDER NO. 11.

THE Company of Upper Black River Milita having I failed to elect officers to command the said company, in pursuance of the requirements of Section 3d of an actio nend the 17th Chapter of the Revised Code, Militia Law,

passed at the last session of our State-Legislature, and by the authority of the same I do hereby appoint to command the said Company,
Elbridge G. Ward as Captain,
John W. Taylor as 1st Lieutenant,
Charles T. Fennell as 24 Lieutenant,

James R. Newkirk as 3d lieutenant. and do require that they be obeyed and respected accord ingly; and do further require and direct them to discharge the duties of their said offices with n the time prescribed by the said law, or they will be proceeded against as is therein By order, directed. Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL. JAS. D. HADCLIFFE, Adf't.

ROYAL HAVANA LOPARENE.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, inder the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, April 20th, 1861. .360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 653 ORDINARIO. Prize of......\$100,000 | 50 Prizes of.....\$1,000

\*\* 50,000 60 \*\* 500 \*\* 30,000 153 \*\* 400 20.0 e 20 Approximations. 8,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each: 4 of \$400 to \$50,000 : 4 of \$100 to \$30,000 ; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000 ; of \$400 to \$10,000. Wnole Tickers \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result beomes known. \* DUN RODALGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C." April 14th, 1860.

MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Seated Envelope, ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORISHGEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nerousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency,

and Mental and Physical Ircapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture The world-renowned author, in this admirator heaters clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, and the condition may be, may called himself core at once certain and electron, by which every subserer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two pastages at more, by addressing Dr. Ch. L.C. KLINE.

of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4,586.

Jan. 29, 1861. JARVIS AND BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO.

30 TONS IN STORE. For safe by W. H. McRARY & CO. OFFER FOR SALE, at low rates for cash or approved bankable paper: bankable paper: 300 hhds. Choice Cardenas Molasses; 100 bbls. "Muscovado";

" Muscovado "
New Orleans " 50 " Syrup; 50 mats Java "
10 chests and half-chests Black Tea; 100 casks fresh beat Charleston Rice—various grades; 50 bbls. new Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel; 100 "Pickled Herring;

100 "Pickled Herring;
100 kegs Naila—various sizes;
200 bbis. Stnart's A and C Sugars;
25 "Crushed co.
25 half-bbis. do.
100 bbis. Yellow do.
20 hbds. prime Porto Rico do.
200 bbis. Mess, Rump and Prime Pork;
25 "Extra Mess Beef. and it has been er eur rémosad

April 9th, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

Where are We Now ?\_Assemble the Legislature! The startling events of the last few days have effected met and met at once and firmly. Those who had here- belief. tofore been the strongest Union men were on Saturday we are all in the same boat, and every loyal North Caro- subjugation. lina citizen will rally to the standard of resistance to sectional aggression.

The issue is no longer one confined to our own citizens ing the South. or under our own control. The Northern sword of Abe his proclamation calling for the militia of the several | Philadelphia, and westward to Kansas and Nebraska | could have been avoided, and every effort was made by States of the Union to make war upon the seceded will join in the hunt against our brethren of the seceded States. Governor Ellis will be called upon for his quota, States. While their blood is flowing, shall North Carhe will be required to call upon the different regiments olina and Virginia stand idle spectators of the unequal for theirs, drafted to carry out the behests of Abraham | contest? Shall Kentucky and Tennessee fold their arms Lincoln and William H. Seward-to initiate the irre- in sublime indifference, waiting for their more Southern pressible conflict-to fight against their friends and brethren to sink exhausted, watching and waiting for kinsmen of the Southern States.

Lincoln and Seward and answer whether it does not is not a war simply against the States provisionally represent an issue not only authorizing but demanding of presented by Jefferson Davis and the Montgomery Con Governor Ellis to call the Legislature together imme- gress. It is in fact neither more nor less than the "irdiately. We say that it appears to be his duty to do repressible conflict," against certain institutions and so, a duty which he cannot evade and which he will not certain rights wherever they exist. evade. Neither will be shrink from any responsibility | Suppose Lincoln succeeds in effecting the ruin and that the circumstances may seem to demand that he subjugation of the States of the Southern Confederacy,

we have no hesitation in saying distinctly No! Gover- rors brought to our own doors. sav-No! never.

But again. Will the fifteen thousand New Yorkers, the five thousand Massachusetters, the thirteen thousand | think over this thing seriously. It is a serious matter Pennsylvanians find aid and comfort in passing over our it involves the discharge of a holy enough duty to entit soil to erect an abolition despotism not only over the tle it to consideration even on the Lord's day. North second States, but over us too? Can we afford to stand | Carolina must act. She cannot stand still. Think of idle and see our friends crushed out, knowing that we this. Put old party aside; say in your own hearts will be the next victims. We must make common whether you will consent to see the plains of the Concause with the seconded States. If not, we are all whelmed | federate States—the homes of your brethren—overrun by in a common ruin. the locust hordes of Black Republicanism—the preto

the Administration in its coercive policy, while Lincoln civilization. says that he will exhaust all the powers of the govern- There may of course be in the armies of the North, a casus belli.

power to use them. This is going to be no child's play, deeds. and we are badly prepared for strong measures. If the | The thing is now with the Southern States that have ham Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward propose to overrun | Carolina make. the Confederate States. At once the Forts ought to be occupied in the name of the State, and if so occupied it ces that would put out of the question all chance for Abraham Lincoln's re-possessing them.

We think that the Governor ought immediately to issue his proclamation convening the Legislature at the earliest possible moment, and that our people ought to o'clock the Office was literally besieged by anxions occupy the Forts also, just as soon as they can feel that they can not only occupy but hold them.

The news of the capture of Fort Sumter was received here on Saturday afternoon and created the wildest excitement. We need hardly attempt a description. It may be enough to say that the tone of feeling was unmistakeable and that the effect was evidently to convince even the most sceptical that the time for resistance had come. Men who before had clung to the hope however feeble of being able to preserve or re-construct the Union, were at last forced to confess that they could cling to that hope no longer. No slips from the Journal Office, announcing the fact that doubt they will now be as strong Southern Rights men as BEAUREGARD had summoned Anderson, and that Anthe strongest.

Speeches were made from the steps of the Cape Fear Bank and from other points by George Davis, T. D. Meares, R. H. Cowan and Eli W. Hall, Esqrs, and Hon. S. J. Person and John L. Holmes, Esq. They all breathed the same depot, amid the bustle of changing cars and all that. spirit of resistance to aggression. Guns were fired on the wharf, a lone star flag was hoisted on Princess street, and a

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond represents the excitement there as running very high indeed. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln was not known there when he left. He thinks that so far the Union party have been rather in the ascendant in the city of Richmond, while the country has been almost wholly secession or is rapidly getting to be so. Recent events have tend- where, are trying to make a little capital by talking ed to strengthen the secession party, and now it would about "sensation" despatches and false prophets, and be difficult to say how things stand even in Richmond. all that sort of thing. Now it is evident that from the a most decided Southern feeling.

Confederate States' Flag.

The Barque Charles Smith, owned by Messrs. Harriss & Howell, arrived here this morning from Charleston, S. C., with the flag of the Confederate States fig- it is the truth. We seek for the news, the facts in the ing at her mast-head. This is the first flag that has yet made its appearance in our port, and we trust that the day is not far distant when North Carolina will be added to it-making eight stars instead of seven.

A Rifled Cannon has been presented to tion:

" Presented to the Sovereign State of South Carolina, by one of her citizens residing abroad, in commemoration of the 20th December, 1860."

The Courser says that " it was accompanied by a good supply of shells and balls, and apparatus for mounting, freshets having interrupted railroad transportation as and North Carolina Railroad Company, has already and it has been put in place. Where that place is it stated yesterday. There is now five mails due from N. made this tender on behalf of his road, and we feel cerbecomes us not at present to report."

Submission or Subjugation.

Finally, as the Confederate Commissioners say, and last as fully prepared to go the utmost length to resist as the facts prove, Mr. Seward, after parlying and talkcoercion as were those who had been original secession- ing peace as long as it suited him, threw off the mask, ists. It has been mainly a question of time, for in the and in substance replied to the demand of the commislast resort, when the worst comes to the worst we must sioners for information as to the objects of the warlike or a desperate and bloody conflict must be the result. to the policy of taking Washington City. We know all stand together and we will. No matter where any preparations going on, that they were intended to opeof our citizens was born, whether North or South, rate at the South—that they are intended to bring about whether on this side of the Atlantic or on the other side, submission, or failing in that to commence the work of

We have been anxious all along to make the issue in any Congress that Mr. Lincoln will now summon must and desperate war. North Carolina peacefully, legally, and we are so now, be, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the passage so far as the issue between our own citizens is concerned, of any law or the grant of any powers that this present but the course of events—the progress of affairs, is too Black Republican administration may seek for or de o'clock, which will be found under the proper head. rapid to await the usual course of political action. - mand for the purpose of coercing, subjugating, overrun-

And the wild hordes of that section will come to his their own turn to be devoured by this Northern ana-We ask any man to read the proclamation issued by conda of Black Republicanism; for remember that this

where will we be then? Where can we turn? Placed Will Governor Ellis respond to Lincoln's demand for with a triumphant and reckless abolition mob on one troops? We do not pretend to answer for Governor hand, and a ruined, abolitionized and free negroized re-Ellis unless where we know his position, but in this case gion on the other, we will have Hayti with all it hor-

nor Ellis will not do so. Will he agree that troops | The border States may yet avert this. They could should pass freely from the North over the soil of North have crushed this attempted subjugation in its very in-Carolina, to coerce our Southern sisters? Again we ception, nay, in its very first thought, if they had only

taken a firm stand at first and at once. What shall we do now? We beg of all men to And our Northern friends—even the boasted Demo- rian bands recruited from the scum of the large cities of cracy of New York have formally resolved to support the North-the off-scourings and dregs of an artificial

ment to retake Sumter. Seward says that if any Eu- which the Northern extra session of Congress will auropean power recognized Sumter it would be regarded as | thorize Mr. Lincoln to call out and employ, a good many sincere and conscientious fanatics. There may be some Until the receipt of Lincoln's proclamation we were mistaken men; who think it their duty; there may be anxious that the Southern Rights party, and the citi- and there will be all sorts of men, with a slight excepzens generally should confine their action wholly within tion. The Horace Greelys and the Wm. H. Sewards the range of political discussion, and there' ore we have and the John P. Hales and the Joshua Giddingses, and advised against the occupancy of the forts until such oc- all the howlers and freedom shrickers who have adcupation could be done in pursuance of State authority. vanced themselves to power and station by riding this But the state of things is materially changed, and we hobby, will not come themselves. If they did, the wounds no longer advocate a view which may perhaps be of a bleeding country would be half avenged by their no longer tenable as things now stand. At this death. But they sit quietly at home while they launch time, knowing what we do know, the question is their hordes against the South. They howl and rant not as to the right or wrong of taking the Forts. It is in their cabinet offices, editorial sanctums or consular a question as to the means of holding them, and the bureaus, while they incite on others to do their bloody

advocates of immediate occupancy of the Forts can be not yet acted. Will they permit the Southern Confedconvinced that they can hold them, why, then, we think erate States to be ruined, and thus render their own they ought to be occupied at once, for the issue will be speedy ruin inevitable, or will they, by locking their upon us immediately the State refuses to contribute her | bucklers together with those of their Southern brethren, quota of men to the army of coercion with which Abra- secure the safety of both? What response does North

Yesterday, circumstances had lead everybody to anticipate the reception of highly important news from ought to be with a force and with means and applian- the seat of war, and when at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the first extra slip was issued from this Office, stating the fact, just received by telegraph, that hostilities had actually commenced in Charleston harbor, the rush for copies was immense, and on until nearly twelve crowds, eager for the news, and seeking for more up to the very last minute. The excitement was not loud but deep and general prevading the whole community, and not confined by any means to that sex which arrogates to itself the exclusive right to vote.

We (the Editor) were at Raleigh yesterday, and left there at 4 o'clock, up to which time no news of the actual collision had been received. Some gentlemen from Wilmington brought up on the afternoon train extra DERSON had declined to evacuate, and that immediate bostilities were inevitable. We cannot tell how the news was received in the city. We only saw it at the

When we got down to Goldsboro' at 6 1-2 we found the people all alive and excited, deeply but not noisily flag of the Confederate States near the corner of Front Just as we got down from the cars a friend handed us a and Market streets. A deeper effect, however, has been Rough Notes Extra, announcing the opening of the President. That leaves no ground for doubt. There is less | ball. From that time until midnight people were lookexcitement this morning, but there is more intense feeling | ing around for more news. The feeling was certainly strong there, and all one way. The question was re peatedly asked of us, asked of others, asked by each man of his neighbor, What is North Carolina doing, and what is she going to do? Is she going to stand idle? We now ask the question. Daily Journal, 13th inst.

Sundry papers in North Carolina, and else Even in Washington City, as we are informed, there is nature of things some mistakes must be made now and then, but the event shows that in the main all our despatches were strictly correct. The vessels reported to be off Charleston harbor, are now actually engaged with the Charleston batteries and were then actually approaching. War is upon us. We regret it. We deplore it, but case, and we try to give them at whatever cost to ourselves. The people of all shades of opinion prefer this to silly vituperation or the mere cuckoo cry of watch and wait, with the equally delusive pretence of peace, this city. The whole organization will probably be disthe peace, when there is no peace. When life and death are rupted, like everything the Administration touches with confirm State of South Carolina, bearing the following inscrip- realities, when squadrons and fleets and batteries are actually engaged, the self-sufficiency of local importance that fancies itself able to kill and make alive, looks too

> The mails from the North have again failed, the York.

These are virtually the alternatives presented by the startling intelligence from Charleston. Such as we re- go on. Mr. Lincoln may talk of enforcing the law, and Lincoln Administration. Such is the language of their ceived, we issued at 2 o'clock this morning, in an extra preach about peace, but he knows as well as we do, that acts and such is virtually the expression of their words. form, and sent copies on the various railroad trains.— it is not peace but war that he brings us. He drew the Seward amused the Confederate Commissioners—pulled The public can take them for what they are worth.— sword and threw away the scabbard when, under a flag wool over their eyes, assured them that the policy of the We know them to be perfectly reliable. Our opinion of truce and by the courteous permission of the Con-Administration was peace, and at the very same time is, that negotiations, or something worse, is going on in federate authorities Col. Lamon and Captain Fox were the whole resources of the government were being used, Charleston this morning. The press here expect no permitted to visit Sumter and abused the courtesy exchanges in public sentiment and in the relations of the concentrated and directed to the preparation of the ma- further news of a "military" nature from Charleston tended to them by concerting measures for its reinforce. people of the South to the Government at Washington chinery of war—war upon the Southern States that have to-day. We have made ample arrangements to receive ment. The subsequent notification to General Beaurethat months of mere speculation and argument might had the audacity to believe that the consent of the everything of importance relative to affairs in that city, gard and Governor Pickens was the natural consequence have failed to compass. To use a common expression, governed had something to do with the right of govern- and we shall be on hand to give to our anxious friends of this interview and the measures then concerted. "the thing is out," the issue is upon us and it must be ers to rule over them, and the timerity to act upon that whatever may be sent over the wires at the first possible It hardly admits of a doubt that Fort Pickens will moment.

nothing but what the public can place implicit reliance already been broken, and the proclamation of the Presi-

Fort Sumter may, ere this paper goes to press, have little of the spirit that animates Jefferson Davis if he been surrendered to Gen. Beauregard, or the conflict waits quietly in his lair to be attacked by the hosts of may have commenced. We fervently hope for the best. the Abolitionists. The Confederate flag will float over We do hope from our heart that no blood has been or the Capitol at Washington sooner than the United Congress will probably be called together in a very will be shed—and that Major Anderson has acted the States' will wave over the public offices at Montgomery. short time, perhaps in a few days, and, constituted as part of prudence and saved the country from a bloody

> readers to the despatches received here last night at 12 pursue in this emergency. We cannot see how she can P. S. We tear for the worst. We fear Major Anderson

judgment. Upon him the responsibility has been forced stand idly by and permit them to be sacrificed, then we Lincoln has been thrown into the scale. He has issued aid, and the John Brownites from Passamaquoddy to by an imbecile—fanatical administration. All this are lost. the Southern Confederacy to have a peaceful solution.

The first blow has been struck-or at least we confi-

dently believe so-time will tell. Perhaps in a few hours all will be known, perhaps not for several hours. We do not wish to create a panic in this community, but we say emphatically, that we have no hope for peace. All we can say to our readers is, to look for the worst .-We are done for to-day. Prepare yourselves to hear

the worst .- Daily Journal, 12th inst.

An item going the rounds of the papers makes this statement :- A letter from Cuba says that Havana is the home of Signor Oviedo, the hero of the "Diamond Wedding," so much talked of in New York. He is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and is said to be a Blue Beard for brutality. He is rich, but of course excluded from all good society.

The same news received here as to the arrival of seven United States vessels off Charleston on Tuesday last was also telegraphed to several papers north of this. Among others we find it in the Petersburg Express, and the telegraphic items mention the appearance of a long special despatch in yesterday morning's Herald. The Herald goes into it at length, adding that Major Anderson was signaling the fleet during the night.

bolition emissaries are suspected of having been guilty of incendiarism in Charlotte, N. C., and in Columprompt action of the Fire Companies in extinguishing fire.

On and after Monday the 15th instant, a train will run daily between Charlotte and Lincolnton on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Such is the advertised notice in the Charlotte papers.

It appears to be the generally received opinion that an attempt will shortly be made to provision Fort Sumter. Indeed of that there seems to be no doubt, although the announcement of the arrival of vessels off Charleston Harbor was premature. The notification of the intention to supply Major Anderson, and the intimation that in the event the vessels performing batteries and the government sustain him at all movements. The plan proposed is for the light draft | Wattles. Lincoln is a good man for the South! steamers Water Witch, Wyandotte, Mohawk and Crusader, lined with double banks of sand bags, and taking as many men as they can hold to run the gauntlet of the Morris Island batteries and supply Fort Sumpter. Of course the Fort will open its 25th and 26th instant. batteries on those firing at the steamers.

We have no mails North of Richmond. Owing to floods or washings caused by recent heavy rains the the ladies, which the gentlemen. road between Fredericksburg and the Potomac River I will send you a more extended notice of said meeting by the next mail. Old Beaufort is waking up.

We got a paper to-day with a jubilant article about Spring. Something is green sure enough.

All the talk of the Free Soilers that the governments of England and France will take any position with reference to the existing troubles in this country is mere sham. Their position will be one of perfect neutrality. If the Confederate States [maintain a de facto government, they will recognise it. But the Confederate States must hold control of their own forts and barbors, carry their own mails, and sail their own ships, carrying and protecting their own flag.

The report that Mr. Seward is about to resign is deemed premature, but it is not thought possible that he and Mr. Cameron can remain in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, overborne as they are by Chase and Blair in favor of

The despatches sent to the papers here a few days since stating, among other things, the presence of several bor, were also sent to almost every leading town with whose papers we exchange. The error was one of time only. The vessels were expected, but were detained by the weather and other causes. Unquesalso the gentleman who telegraphed to the Virginia papers, most fully believed that the vessels were there. Knowing that they were on their way, that they were due and expected, and bearing that they had actually arrived, they took it for granted that the report was correct. The vessels are there now, or some of them, and the rest will be along shortly.

Our dispatch received here about 11 o'clock, reports Sumter on fire, and the Forts engaged with the United

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.-A special dispatch from Washington to the Richmond Enquirer, dated April 10th, says that Captain Carrington's com- is satisfied. pany of 80 men, all took the test oath, which, it is understood, will compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia if so ordered by the President.

Twenty thousand pounds of powder, in iron tanks, are ready for shipment at the Navy Yard. It is destined, probably, for N. York, to be sent thence to the South. The Naval authorities believe that the invading fleet will rendezvous in some latitude near Charleston harbor. and go in in full force at a given signal.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the volunteers of its destroying hand.

All the roads, we feel assured, will sell return tickets to persons wishing to attend the Mass Meeting to be held at Newbern on the 25th and 26th days of this month. Mr. Whitford. President of the Atlantic tain that the other roads will do the same.

We were up nearly all last night, expecting Now that the ball is opened we suppose it must

now be attacked and taken. There is now no longer We take occasion here to say, that we shall publish any reason for keeping the peace, since that peace has dent leaves little to conjecture with reference to his We are aware that matters must soon come to a close, future course. Neither can there be much question as How all this will end is more than buman wisdom can tell. There is this, however, that we have no doubt We have nothing more to say to-day, but refer our of the course which North Carolina is called upon to pursue any other course than that of sustaining the section to which she belongs, and the interests which she has suffered his military discipline to overcome his better has in common with the confederated States. If we

Whether or not prompt and united action on the part of all the Southern States might have averted this calamity is not now the question. We think that it would, but the time is now past—the calamity is upon us, and we must meet it as best we can, not stopping to quarrel among ourselves or indulge in criminations or recriminations. We must deal with facts as they are. Without our own agency or instrumentality, war is upon us. We of the South are suspected, and under surveillance by the government of Mr. Lincoln. We are suspected and insulted in every way and in every position. As an instance of this, we may refer to the case of Captain Mercer of the United States Steamer Powhatan. who was sent to sea in command of that vessel with sealed orders, and when he had got out to sea sealed orders were opened, superseding him and giving the command to Commander James P. McKinstry, an officer much the junior of the one whom he supersedes. The truth of the matter is that Capt. Mercer is from Maryland, while McKinstry is from Michigan. Mercer returned in the tug and tendered his resignation, which has not been accepted. Such is the treatment Southern men receive from Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet.

The Charleston Courier, in speaking of distinguished volunteers on duty at Charleston, savs that in addition to the distinguished ex-Senator of Texas. Hon. Louis T. Wigfall, who is now on duty at Castle Pinckney, Ex-Governor Means, Hon. James Chesnut, bia, S. C. Seven or eight incendiary fires have very Jr., Gen. Sam'l McGowan, and the Hon. R. B. Boylsrecently taken place in Charlotte, and the people are ton, have also tendered their services to Brigadier-Gendeeply excited. The Columbia South Carolinian eral Beauregard, and have received appointments on his says that some miscreants have broken into the engine Staff. General McGowan will act as Quartermasterhouses there, cutting off sections of the hose, and fill- General, and General Boylston as Commissary-General. All honor to such gallant Chiefs, who, in the hour of Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the danger, are as ready to draw the sword in defence of their State and a righteous cause, as to vindicate either state and a righteous cause and a righteous cause are state and a righteous cause and a righteous cause are state and a righteous cause and a righteous cause are state and a righteous cause are state and a righteous cause and a righteous cause are state are state and a righteous cause are state are in our Legislative Councils.

We understand that Major Theophilus Holmes, a noble North Carolina soldier who has just resigned from the Adjutant General's office, at Fort Pulaski from the United States service rather than assist in coercing his native section, is expected down on this evening's train. He may possibly take the route to Fay- at Cockspur Island, and convey a commissioned officer etteville from Warsaw.

A man named Wattles, connected with John Yard to the new Light House—a distance of two and Brown in his murderous, incendiary and predatory outrages upon the pro-slavery people of Kansas, and shown that duty were fired upon, Anderson would open his by the record of the Harper's Ferry investigation to have been deeply implicated in that raid, has been aphazards, seems to be a fixed and ascertained fact, and pointed U. S. Marshall of the Territory of Nebraska .must lead us to expect some further and decisive Five Tribune Editors, Joshua Giddings, and now A. For the Journal

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 12, 1861. GENTLEMEN: —This afternoon there was a very large and enthusiastic Southern Rights meeting held at the Court House in this town, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Mass Meeting to be held at Newbern on the The meeting was largely attended by both ladies and gen-

tlemen.

A very nice Southern Confederacy flag was presented by

Very respectfully,

From Washington. Washington, April 11.—The Confederate States Commissioners left here this morning via Baltimore for the South. The Administration's reply to their last communication has not yet been divulged. The bids for the balance of the eight million loan in treasury notes were offered to-day. They exceeded the amount by about half a million dollars.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] Washington, April 11.-It was heretofore stated that Secretary Seward, in reply to the note of the Conederate States Commissioners refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded, and again were answered on the part of the Government. Yesterday, the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with ability, and reflects severely on the Administration, taking the ground that they have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, and that if civil war is the result, on the head of the Federal Government will United States vessels off the bar of Charleston har- with gross perfidy in insisting that, under the shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumter was to be report that they had, almost daily, indirect assurances rom the Administration, that Fort Sumter was positionably the gentleman who telegraphed here, and tively to be abandoned, and that all the Government's efforts were to be directed towards peace.

The Commissioners allege that the government at Montgomery was earnestly desirous of peace, and that were forced to return to an outraged people with the ob-ject of their mission unaccomplished, and they express their firm conviction that war is inevitable. The Commissioners left Washington to-day for Montgomery.

Arrival of the Overland Mail. FORT KEARNEY, April 11 .- The Overland Mail has arrived here, with California dates to the 30th ultimo. The Legislature had agreed to proceed to another election for Senator. It is represented that Mr. McDougai Judge A. H. Burdy had been arrested upon indict-

ment, as being accessory to the murder of Burrell.

The heavy rains had swollen the rivers at Sacramento and San Joacin. In the villages thousands of acres of cultivated lands had been submerged, bridges destroyed stock drowned and lives lost. The damage is estimated to be one hundred thousand dollars. The inundation of Sacramento City was apprehended.

The average shipment of specie goes forward by steam-

NEW YORK, April 11 .- A Havan letter, dated the 5th inst., to the New York "Express," says:
"The annexation of St. Dominica to Spain is fully of seven thousand men from the Spanish war steam frigates. The whole matter only awaits the Queen's ratification, President Satana of Dominica having formally proclaimed it to Ler in an address of some length.
"The commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe were to leave Havana on a British steamer for

RESIGNED.—Second Lieut. B. C. Hill, of N. C., fifth infantry, and Second Lieut. Jos. P. Mintur, of Va., second cavalry, U. S. A., have resigned.

ment of Fort Sumter : [No. 1.]

Gen. Beauregard's Dispatch to the Secretary of War.
CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER: To L. P. WALKER:

DEAR SIE:—An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

[Signed.]

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]

Reply of the Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

To Gen. Beauergard, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; and if this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer. [Signed.]

L. P. WALKER.

[No. 3.]

Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 1°, 1861.

P. WALKER:—The demand will be made to-morro G. T. BEAUREGARD, [No. 4.]

The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Unless there are special reasons connected with your own ondition, it is considered proper that you should made the emand at an earlier hour. [Signed.] L. P. WALKER. [No. 5.]

Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

(HARLESTON, April 10, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

The reasons are special for twelve o'clock. [Signed.] Gen. Eeauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To L. P. WALKER :- Demand sent at two o'clock. Allow ti'l 6 o'clock to answer. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

Mongomery, April 11, 1861.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:—Telegraph reply

[No. 8.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War To L. P. WALKER: -Major Anderson replied: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communica-tion demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret tha reply thereto that it is a demand with the government my sense of honor and of my obligation to my government. " He adds verbally: "I will await prevent my compliance." He adds verbally: "I will awa the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we wi Answer. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.
Montgomery, April 11, 1861.
To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:—We do not, desire
needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Someon, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the Fort, as your judgment decides to be the most practicable

[No. 10.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War.
CHARLESTON, April 12th, 1861.
To L. P. WALKER:—He would not consent. I will write [Signed,] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 11.] Gen Beauregard to the Secretary of War.
CHABLESTON, April 12th, 1861.
To L. P. WALKER:—We opened fire at 4.30 A. M.

ment, and was in progress of execution. From Florida. SAVANNAH, April 11.—An order was issued yesterday prohibiting vessels from passing Fort Pulaski without previous information of their peaceful character. Vessels will be required to stop and send a boat to the wharf aboard, to make an examination. Fort Pulaski is

thoroughly garrisoned, also Pensacola, from the Navy

a half miles. All the guns are arranged to bear upon Fort Pickens, and command the channel THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS .- The telegraph announces the ratification of the Constitution of the Confederate States, on Saturday, by Mississippi and Texas, which in addition to the three that have already ratified it, viz :- Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, make five, the number required to establish it. The permanent Constitution of the Confederate States is, therefore, an esablished fact. From the hour of the secession of the first State, South Carolina, to that of the ratification of the Constitution, by the fifth State, Mississippi, was precisely ONE HUNDRED DAYS. And how glorious are those hundred days when compared with the ever memorable hundred days of the French Revolution! Within that brief period of time the seven Confederate States have thrown off their old Government and established a permanent new one without spilling a drop of blood, without causing society a single jar, and without depriving a man of a single dollar of property. Thus without revolution, thus without bloodshed, thus without

sacrifice of life or property, may States, whose people

hold to the glorious doctrine of State Sovereignty," al-

ter, change, or totally abolish their form of Government."

Bangor (Me.) Union. THE SPLIT IN AMERICA .--- The last steamer from New York left the States on the eve of an eventful day. In twenty-four hours the new President of the Northern Union would succeed to the chief magistracy of the Republic at Washington. No more critical time has ever been recorded in the history of any nation. The Southern federation was making strenuous preparations for war, and the fiery spirits from all parts of the Cotton States were flocking to the seaports in expectation of a fight. Major Anderson expected to be attacked in Fort Sumter immediately after the inauguration of the President. At Mobile and New Orleans much agitation prevailed from the report that the Washington Government was about to enforce the collection of the customs. All over the continent rumors of plots and conspiracies were abroad. Now it was a plan of the Virginians rest the responsibility. They charge the Administration and Marylanders to seize Washington; now it was a band of desperados from the Confederate States who were to assassinate President Lincoln on the steps of evacuated, an immense armada has been despatched to the Capitol. Whatever may be the folly of the alarm, provision and reinforce that fort. The Commissioners or the absurdity of the reports, it cannot be a question that the excitement was general, and that every one looked with ceaseless anxiety to the first acts of the incoming President.

But, strange to say, the President has as yet given no signs of his future policy. In this country we are not accustomed to such retcence. An English Prime Minisin accordance with its instruction as well as their own ter is obliged to declare his intentions, like any other feelings, they left no means unexhausted to secure that man. On the hustings of some little borough, before an much desired end; but that all efforts having failed they audience of rough country fellows, or at a meeting of his supporters in his own dining room, he declared openly what are his opinions, and how he will apply them in the government of the country. The institution of the United States, though Democratic, do not demand this publicity. In many things the President is an elected despot for four years. When once chosen he may at into the service of the State. It adds that in additional terms and the service of the State. least leave undone what he pleases, and no one can force to these: him to move. In legislation only can be be controlled; though Mr. Lincoln was just about to enter the White House and assume the charge of the truncated Union no one could really penetrate his counsels. Men could see that the farms are properly cultivated, and full crondy indee of his interpretate his counsels. only judge of his future acts by the Ministers whom he had appointed; and even the construction of his Cabinet was more suited to raise than to satisfy curiosity.

In Mr. Seward the President has chosen a man whom the convulsions of the country have terrified into moderation. He has been overcome by the complete fulfillment of his own prophecy. He spoke of the irrepressible conflict between North and South which was to take place, and it has come, not in his children's time, not in his own old age, but within a few months of the pre-diction being uttered. Hence Mr. Seward is now sup-posed to represent the party of concession. He has made speeches so conciliatory, so cringing towards the South, that the ultra-Republican party have denounced him as a political coward and a time-server. To oppose him there is, however, more than one member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and it cannot be doubted that the opinions of the Abolitionists will be fully represented in the ions of the Abolitionists will be fully represented in the

new government.

Which party is to prevail must depend on the sonal judgement of the politician who has been rate to the highest position in the republic.

EREP THE BALL MOVING MASS MEETING

Of the Southern Rights Party of the 2nd Congressional

District, at Newbern, Thursday and Friday, April

25th and 26th, 1861.—A number of Distinguish

Speakers Invited.

The Southern Rights Party of the County of Cray The Southern regules I along the County of Cray feeling that the present condition of our national after demands that the friends of the South in North Carolina and the case of each other have done the case of should take counsel of each other, have det

MASS MEETING IN NEWBERN on the 25th and 26th of April, preparatory to the Great Mass Meeting of the Party in the State at Charlotte on the 20th of May, and cordially and earnestly in the South in every company in the South i on the 20th of may, and earnestly in and urge the friends of the South in every county in the country in the co District to assemble with them on that occasion. Distinguished speakers from this and other States in Distinguished special the meeting, a committee of

respondence having been already appointed to s eir attendance. We would suggest to our friends in each count the District to hold county meetings at as early a as possible, for the purpose of arranging their delegation as possible, for the parpose of managing their delegation for the Mass Meeting in Newbern, as we hope to see large representation from every county.

Though this is intended to be a Mass Meeting of Southern Rights Party of the 2d Congressional Distr

the friends of the movement and Southern Rights m throughout the State are cordially invited to meet Papers throughout the State, ftiendly to this n

nent, will please extend the notice.—Progress. Washington Items. WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Postoffice Department has dispatched an agent to Pensacola with the view restoring postal accommodations at that place.

Messrs. Preston, Stewart and Randolph, the Vir is Commissioners, arrived here this morning. Dur the afternoon they visited the President, but not in the official character, and were received by him directly ter the cabinet meeting had adjourned. Is is denied that any portion of the Confederate State

loan has been offered in New York. More than entire amount has been arranged at par within the its of the Confederacy. The expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter it is a has been undertaken against the advice of Lieut Ga Scott. He has urged the evacuation of both Sn

and Pickens. Senator Sumner called on secretary Seward today with James Redpath, agent of the Government of Hard and made known the passage of a resolution by Legislature of Massachusetts to insure the senators

representatives the use of their influence to obtain ognition of Haytien independence. Mr. Sumner stated that this resolution was adopted is the petition of all the merchants of Boston harin trade with Hayti, and he added his own personal dein to those thus expressed by the Legislature. He al

said that Gov. Andrews warmly approved of this wi cy. It was also suggested that such a recognition calculated to have a good effect in counteracting the ported Spanish movement against Dominicia The War Bill in the Pennsylvania Legislatus HARRISBURG, Pa., April 12th. The war bill passed by Houses to night, without amendment. Gov. Curtain was his office to sign it, and it is now a law. The Charleston war despatches were announced in but Houses, producing a profound sensation.

Mr. Smith, (Dem.,) in the House, after the announceness.

changed his vote to "yea," for the war bill. All the of Democrats voted against it. A PPOINTMENT.—We learn that our young friend, Ja D. Graham, son of Rev. N. Graham, has been appoint ed by the government at Montgomery, Collector of Res enues at Fair Bluff. We record this advancement with much pleasure. It is worthily bestowed, and the

ties of the responsible trust will no doubt be discharwith efficiency.- Sumter Watchman. The Feeling in the Border States.

overwhelmed with applications from regiment, battaling and companies to be taken into service. Over ser thousand men from the Border States have offered the selves exclusive of two thousand warriors from Indiana who desire to co-operate with the Confederate State Great numbers of companies are daily reaching Charles tou, Savannah and Pensacola.

St. Louis, April 11.- A correspondent of the Louis Republican says that the citizens of Arizona. convention at Missilla on the 16th ultimo, resolved the selves out of the Union, and Gen. W. C. Jones, form ly of Missouri, has announced himself as a candidate represent Arizona in the Congress of the Confeder

Arrival of the Steamer North Star-Later from N Granada\_Capture at Buenaventuro by the Libera NEW YORK, April 12 .- The steamer North Star, wi \$1,110,000 in specie from California, has arrived. U. S. steamer Saranac arrived at Panama March 3 I'he U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's sailed on the 1st

Buenaventuro, New Granada, has been captured by the Liberals, and the barracks burnt, twenty men perishing in the flames and ten being killed in the streets Fifty-four were made prisoners, including thirty-(10) wounded. The Liberals were defeated before Pasto the government forces.

Probable Movement on Washington. MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 12 .- Gen. Renneau, onjunction with Maj. Ben -McCulloch, have proposed o the Confederate State Government to have twenty ive thousand men in Washbington City in ten daysf they thus assemble. President Lincoln and Gen. Scott will probably soon be known as prisoners. Maj. McCulloch has now ten thousand men in

o equip them. Extra Session of the Confederate Congress. MONTGOMERY, April 12th.—An extra session of Confederate Congress has been called for the 20th Apr Wreck of the Ship Witchcraft - Fifteen Lives Los NEW YORK, April 12th.—The ship Witchcraft has

been wrecked off Hatteras. Fifteen of the crew we

inia, and he has purchased ten thousand stand of arm

drowned. The captain and third officer were saved THE WESTERN FORTS-Fort Kearney, April 1 Orders were telegraphed here yesterday for Col. Miles command, and E and F companies of the 2d infantr, 10 march without delay to Fort Leavenworth. When these troops leave this post we will have only one com

pany of dragoons for its garrison. Kentucky Volunteers for the Confederate States Louisville, Ky., Ayril 12.—Dispatches have been to ceived to hold the Kentucky regiment of volunteers in readiness to move at a moment's notice, from the Wa Department at Montgomery.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12th.—The enthusiasm among to colunteers is great. Large numbers are leaving for Pensi The reconnoitering is progressing rapidly at Fort Pick Advices from Havana say that Messrs. Rost and sailed for Europe in the steamer Clyde.

THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF HAYTI.-WASHINGT April 12.—Gen. Sumner to-day called on Secretary ward, urging the recognition of the independence Hayti.

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS.—The Holly Spring Hers learns that the county of Chickasaw, Miss., has the companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be muster

"The county has a regularly-officered and

BOTHERING A REPORTER.—When Mr. Russell, s now in this country representing the London I went to Ireland to report O. Connell's speeches, to orator spoke in the Irish language, much to the distribution of the report of the auditor. fiture of the reporter and the amusement of the audi

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and office the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs public, that he has opened as above a public, that he has opened as above a subscriber of the CHOLOGICAL RESTAURANT, where he chological and serve up a subscriber of the CHOLOGICAL RESTAURANT. BAR AND RESTAURANT, He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS,

known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well serred.
HENRY WEBS. Oct. 8th, 1860 .- 28&7-tf

870 BAGS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO; trom Bohrs. " Marine " and " T. J. Fragier." April 4.